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KUWAIT

ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY THWARTED BY SECURITY FORCES

Interior Ministry Source Report

LD301756 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY quotes a responsible source in the Interior Ministry as stating that this afternoon non-Kuwaiti elements tried to create disorder and violate the law, but the security forces prevented them from this and dispersed them.

Iranian Community Involved

LD010940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti minister said today that anti-U.S. demonstrations took place here yesterday but they did not affect general security. The demonstrators, estimated at 1,000-3,000, tried to attack the U.S. Embassy but the Kuwaiti forces, supported by half-tracked vehicles and armored cars, dispersed them using tear gas. No casualties were reported.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said last night that some non-Kuwaiti elements of the Iranian community tried to break law and order but the security forces thwarted and dispersed them.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM quotes Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn as saying that the demonstrators seized the opportunity of the religious festival of 'Ashura to organize an unlicensed demonstration and therefore it had to be dispersed. He said that nothing occurred to disturb the atmosphere of security in the country.

Use of Force Denied

LD011412 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1209 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti Government today denied local press reports that the Kuwaiti security forces used firearms to disperse anti-U.S. demonstrations which took place here yesterday. AS-SIYASAH reported that security men shot in the air to disperse the demonstrators as they got close to the American Embassy to protest U.S. policy toward Iran. A spokesman for the Interior Ministry, denied this report and said that the security forces, which were reinforced by troops to protect the embassy, did not use weapons and did not open fire. He added that the demonstration, in which Iranians residing in Kuwait took part broke up after the security men used teargas cannisters and plastique charges which make a noise when fired without causing any harm. The Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn stated that the security forces intervened to disperse the demonstration because it was "unauthorized and illegal."

KUWAIT RADIO SHAH LEAVES NEW YORK HOSPITAL FOR AIRPORT

LD022344 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The ASSOCIATED PRESS, in an urgent report received a short time ago, quoting New York police, said that the former shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, left Cornell Hospital, in New York, this morning. The agency said that it appears that the former shah has left forone of the city's airports to leave the United States.

AL-ANBA': GULF STATES TAKING EMERGENCY MEASURES IN IRAN CRISIS

LD020829 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 2 December--Kuwait's AL-ANBA' reports today that emergency measures have been taken in most of the Gulf countries in the wake of the worsening of the current crisis between Iran and the United States. The paper, however, does not attribute its information to any source, nor does it specify these countries. But the paper says that the measures have been taken "following the escalation of American talk of war in the face of Iran's determination, so it seems, to persist until the end in demanding the handing over of the shah."

AL-WATAN: U.S. SOURCES SAY AMERICANS NEED NOT LEAVE KUWAIT

LD020935 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0716 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 2 December--Kuwait AL-WATAN reports today that the United States has withdrawn its earlier advice to its citizens in Kuwait to leave the country unless their presence there is essential. The U.S. State Department issued the advice last week following attacks on U.S. establishments in some Islamic countries. The advice covered Americans in 11 Islamic countries, including Kuwait and other Gulf countries.

Quoting informed diplomatic sources, AL-WATAN reports that the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait yesterday issued a new circular "stating that according to information it received from competent American quarters, there no longer appears to be any reason for American citizens in Kuwait to leave and that the dangers threatening the countries of the area have ended."

AL-ANBA' OPPOSES DETENTION OF HOSTAGES

LD020931 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0736 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 2 December--The Kuwaiti AL-ANBA' has expressed its opposition to the detention of the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, adding that "it is also against any hostile military operation the United States might embark upon either on its own or with the cooperation of other hostile forces and whether such operation is confined to Iran alone or is directed against other neighboring countries which would support (?Iran) by virtue of the laws of safety, neighborly relations, and spiritual and historical ties."

The paper pointed to the aggressive objective behind the alliance of the United States, Israel and the Egyptian regime, saying that this alliance puts us essentially in the opposite camp.

The paper cited numerous examples of the crimes committed by the United States in Palestine, Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Vietnam which it carried out only to "save its pride and dignity."

But the paper warned in conclusion "that he who sows the wind will only reap the whirlwind. Those who sow poison and trouble in the world will reap the whirlwind of popular wrath from Asia to the Gulf."

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD SUPPORTS IRAN'S STANCE AGAINST U.S. 'THREATS'

LD301530 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Text] In an important speech to the masses of the nation on radio and television last night on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of national independence, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed that the course of our country's experiment at political, economic and social levels has illustrated that the creation of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], the vanguard of the Yemeni working class and its allies, is a major victory for our struggle over the past years. It has also been proven that all our country's economic plans and measures and the resultant appearance of new economic structures were geared toward raising the living standards of the masses of our people. He stressed that the reinforcement of these economic structures, headed by the state sector, and the elevation of the role of the production sectors, raised the efficiency of the industrial, agricultural, transport and construction sectors. Sound planning led to the full employment and optimum utilization of potentials, boosting productivity and product quality.

In his speech, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad touched on Yemeni unity which, he said, was one of the key objectives which our people were struggling to accomplish. Through its program, our YSP laid proper foundations for achieving Yemeni unity and setting up a unified Democratic Yemen in which fragmentation and partition of the sons of the single Yemeni people and the single Yemeni land will end forever.

He added: Over the years our experience in the struggle of our Yemeni people has proved that imperialist and reactionary forces are placing obstacles and plots in the road to the achievement of Yemeni unity and are hindering its fulfillment. Our Yemeni people know through their militant experience that their enemies and the enemies of their two glorious revolutions, of 26 September and 14 October, are the enemies of Yemeni unity.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also spoke on a number of Arab and world issues. On the situation in the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that the pillars of stability and security in the area could be firmly entrenched only by eliminating a foreign presence; by exploiting the resources of our peoples; and by preventing the establishment of the military alliances of colonialist forces, which are aimed at controlling the destiny of our people. For this reason, Democratic Yemen resisted the suspicious call by the agent sultan in Oman aimed at setting up a military alliance. He stressed our country's continued backing for the struggle of the Omani people, led by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, and Democratic Yemen's stand alongside the Iranian revolution in its struggle against direct and indirect U.S. threats.

He again condemned the treacherous Camp David accords between As-Sadat's regime and the Zionist enemy. He stressed Democratic Yemen's firm support for the Palestine Liberation Organization until the objectives of the Palestinian people are fulfilled and Democratic Yemen's stand alongside the Palestinian-Lebanese progressive nationalist forces and the struggle of the Saharan people to liberate their land and win self-determination.

He stressed Democratic Yemen's rejection and condemnation of foreign interference in the affairs of others, and its denunciation of any attempt to seek the help of the forces of world colonialism.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad hailed our country's relations with the countries of the socialist camp, headed by the USSR. He stressed Democratic Yemen's support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, South Africa and Chile and all peoples struggling for freedom. He emphasized that Democratic Yemen will spare no effort in the struggle to entrench the principles of peaceful coexistence all over the world; to eliminate the use of force in relations between states; to reinforce international detente; to halt the arms race; and to effect full disarmament.

SAUDI ARABIA

FIGHTING REPORTEDLY CONTINUING AROUND MOSQUE 30 Nov

NC301154 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Nov 30 (AFP)--Fighting was still continuing around the Great Mosque in Mecca today where about 300 people are still holding out against Saudi forces, a spokesman for the Revolutionary Arabian Peninsula Islamic Movement, one of the groups implicated in the takeover, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today. Among them are wives and children of some of the militants who took over Islam's most revered shrine 10 days ago, added the spokesman, who refused to give his name. He claimed 400 people, mostly pilgrims, had died in the fighting.

"Our aim was to overthrow the Saudi ruling family, abolish the monarchy and proclaim a republic of the Arabian Peninsula. We are mostly from Sunnite and Shi'ite tribes," he said. He said there were policemen, soldiers, intelligence agents and Moslem Ulemas among their ranks.

The insurgents' spokesman accused the United States and Jordan of taking part in attempts to dislodge the gunmen and of damaging the Great Mosque. "Jordanian commandos and CIA (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency) experts operating with the Saudi Deferse Ministry led the offensive against the mosque, backed by planes equipped with infra-red weapons, tanks, and phosphorous bombs which paralyzed their victims," he said.

He accused the Saudi authorities of inventing a story that one of the group's leaders claimed he was the expected mahdi, (messiah).

The insurrection would only have ramifications in the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf, he said. The spokesman rejected suggestions that the movement had any link with the Moslem Brotherhood, which he called the "party of the authorities." He said the peninsula movement had no contact with the Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, but they "supported his honourable stance" and the two revolutions should combine to achieve their ends, he said.

PDRY, Lebanon Supplied Arms

NC301435 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Text] The purge to clear the Holy Mosque of Mecca of those who stormed it is continuing. The Saudi forces comprising army, national guard and special forces are using various kinds of weapons in purging the mosque but resistance is continuing, an Arab diplomatic source in Beirut told us.

The source said that the information he has, following the interrogation of a number of the rebels who surrendered, say that the storming of the mosque in itself, although serious, is not as important as its dimensions. The source disclosed that those who surrendered admitted they brought the arms from the PDRY and Lebanon. The arms received from Lebanon came from three organizations in the Al-Awza'i area. These organizations helped bring the arms into Saudi Arabia after training in an area 30 kms south of Beirut. The Arab source added that the ring to which the gunmen belong has branches in a number of Arab countries including Libya, the PDRY, Iran and Lebanon. The ring numbers well over 5,000. They act under and receive support from big powers.

The source added that the Saudi regime has formed an ad hoc committee under Crown Prince Fahd to study the Holy Mosque incident out of fear for activities to topple the regime. The source further said that a Saudi official had warned that such actions might occur since the eruption of the Lebanese crisis, particularly after the deterioration of the situation in Iran. The Saudi official called on his government to put an end to the ordeal in Lebanon, saying that unless we extinguish the fire in Lebanon immediately, it will spread to us and we would be harmed most. The Saudi official called for convening a Gulf summit to ward off dangers in the area.

Interior Minister Comment

LD301728 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 30 November--A responsible source at the Saudi Interior Ministry has stated to the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY that the security forces are continuing their grip on the renegades of Islam who occupied the Holy Mosque and shed Muslim blood. The sources said the oppressive renegades are still beseiged in the Mosque vaults, where the security forces are carrying out their plan to take them alive in accordance with the instructions of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, God protect him.

Some of the renegades have already begun to surrender. Meanwhile, various government bodies are continuing the cleaning operation in the Holy Mosque and are reparing the facilities to make them ready for prayers. [SNA at 1720 transmits a service message to all subscribers and offices, stating that the "responsible source" cited in paragraph one above "is Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz himself."]

U.S., Jordan Aid Denied

JN010819 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0735 GMT 1 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 1 December--Official sources in Riyadh have denied recent reports that U.S. and Jordanian experts participated in purging the Al-Haram Mosque of the apostate gang which occupied it. The sources described these reports as groundless. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today, the sources also denied that some 400 people had been killed in the Al-Haram incident.

The paper quoted the same sources as saying that only two Kuwaitis were involved in violating the sanctity of the Al-Haram Mosque and that reports about the participation of large numbers of Kuwaitis in the incident are baseless. The sources added that the Saudi authorities will communicate to the Kuwaiti Government the details of the investigation into the Al-Haram incident and the confessions of all those who participated in it.

Minister Urges Responsible Reporting

LD011522 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 01 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, minister of information, has expressed his regret at the way some papers handled the incident of the occupation of the Holy Mosque by a group of renegades from Islam. The minister called for patience, common sense and objectivity in treating this incident and for a minimum of confusion, connected with the immortal house of God, a matter which demands honesty and integrity and a minimum of confusion and agitation as a sign of respect for the holiness of the house and its place in the hearts of all Muslims.

The minister, in a statement to SNA, stressed that all details of the subject will be made public in full together with a complete explanation of its scope once it is all over. He added that the information media in the kingdom had tried to cover the incident with complete objectivity and balanced comment without agitation or alarm. Facts were given one by one and whenever complete, and useful information was received at the time.

The minister described the speculations propagated by some papers about the assault on the holy house of God as groundless. He added: We regret the tendentious methods some papers and news agencies resorted to in fabricating certain events and distorting facts out of a desire for sensationalism without any scruples of conscience or feeling of sacredness for the ancient house. He goes on to say that any Muslim anywhere in the world--rather, any reasonable, fair-minded person--has been able to recognize such cheap intrigue which is no longer a secret, and which does not serve any noble objective or dignified end.

In conclusion the minister appealed to everyone to incline toward truth and reality and to mention only true facts.

Some Reporting Criticized

LD020820 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 2 December--Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has affirmed that there have been no disturbances in the kingdom and that the seditious act was confined to the Holy Mosque. He added that the other towns of the kingdom, thank God, continue to enjoy peace and stability.

The minister reiterated his previous statements that some suspect information media were trying to calumniate and cause harm by fabricating news and analyses which are far from the truth and reality.

The minister made these assertions in commenting on some reports disseminated by foreign information media in covering the Holy Mosque incident.

Group Remains in Mosque

LD022016 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0921 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--The Council of Ministers held an emergency meeting, chaired by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, this evening.

Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani stated following the meeting that it was devoted to discussion of the attack on the Grand Mosque in holy Mecca by a gang of renegades from Islam and the violation by this gang of the sanctity of the house of God, the intimidation of peaceful worshipers, and the shedding of the blood of innocent faithful, claiming that the expected mahdi has emerged, and calling for allegiance to him.

The king explained all the measures taken in accordance with the Shari'ah Fatwah [ruling according to religious teachings] by the ulema. His majesty stressed that the Holy Mosque and the safety of the innocent worshipers were the basic aim which the government constantly kept in mind.

His majesty explained that to date the sedition has been contained and the Holy Mosque cleansed from the filth of this gang; only a group is still hiding in some of the underground vaults of the Holy Mosque; the special task force is tightening the seige around them in order to take them alive so that they may be punished for their dreadful crimes and so that the worshipers may worship in safety at the old mosque.

His majesty explained to the council that what that clique did was a result of extremism and fanaticism [al-ghuluw] which amounted to diversion from the way of the pure faith, pushing them toward commiting their crazy actions resulting in the violation of the most sacred place of Islam.

His majesty informed the council of the messages condemning and deploring this act from their majesties, excellencies and highnesses of friendly states, all Islamic quarters and organizations and from ulema and leaders of the Islamic and Arab world, all of whom support the steps taken by the kingdom in dealing with this sedition.

His majesty expressed his pride at the efforts of all the sincere men who contained this sedition and worked to eliminate it. He also expressed his pride in the overwhelming reaction displayed by all the Saudi people.

LEBANESE PAPER REPORTS DISTURBANCES IN EASTERN REGION

NC031405 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1340 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, 3 December--The leftist Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR today quotes well-informed Saudi sources as saying that several persons were killed and others wounded in wide-scale disturbances in the oil areas in the eastern region of Saudi Arabia on 27 November.

The paper says that the demonstrators, who were supporting Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni and condemning the United States, clashes with the Saudi forces in Ra's At-Tannurah, Khafji, Abqaiq and As-Safwat.

The paper alleges that a (?20,000)-strong Saudi force was immediately sent to the eastern region to support the forces there. AS-SAFIR also alleges that the demonstrators shouted slogans criticizing the policy of the Saudi royal family.

The paper also says that the Saudi authorities attempted to determine whether the disturbances were spontaneous or organized by secret organizations. It was reported that the general climate created by the siege of the Grand Mosque in Mecca had encouraged these demonstrations.

AS-SADAT: EGYPT READY TO RECEIVE SHAH IMMEDIATELY

NC302028 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2022 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 November--In statements to foreign correspondents after performing Friday prayers today, President Anwar as-Sadat affirmed that Egypt's attitude toward the former shah of Iran is still the same. He said: We are ready to receive the shah immediately.

President as-Sadat added that he has not yet received anything official from the United States. President as-Sadat said he has contacted Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and asked him to convey certain instructions to Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Dr Ashraf Ghurbal to contact the U.S. Government.

Cabinet Reiterates Invitation

NC011538 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Dec 79 NC

[1 December statement by the Egyptian cabinet--read by announcer]

[Text] The measures adopted by the Iranian authorities against the staff of the American Embassy in Tehran in holding them hostage are a departure from the traditions of Islam, the Sunna of the prophet and the noble Islamic legacy, which are founded on the principles of sacredness of charters and preservation of human rights. These measures are also in flagrant violation of the basic provisions of international law and the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, which guarantee protection and immunity for diplomats. These measures are creating a serious situation threatening security, peace and stability in the area.

In Egypt's desire to spare the area and the world from grave dangers while it is seeking to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, Egypt once again affirms its readiness to assume a reconciliatory role for settling the conflict in a peaceful way and for avoiding a confrontation between the United States and Iran, in accordance with international law and the principles of the UN Charter.

Meanwhile, due to humanitarian considerations compatible with its cultural legacy and in accordance with the noble traditions which have made Egypt a shelter for those seeking asylum regardless of any political considerations, Egypt is prepared to receive the shah and his family to live in this country as private citizens.

Message From White House

NC020748 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 December--The newspaper AS-SIYASI reports today that Egypt recently received a very important message from the White House and that it answered the message immediately.

Mansur Hasan Remarks

NC021548 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1458 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 December--Asked about foreign news agency reports that the shah has left the United States for Egypt, Presidential Affairs Minister Mansur Hasan said: During the meeting of the Political Bureau of the National Democratic Party [NDP] we learned that the shah had left the New York hospital for Texas, not for Egypt as reported. He will stay there since his health does not allow him to travel long distances or to any other place.

Mansur Hasan added that President as-Sadat's invitation to the shah is still valid.

Asked about th reaction if the shah does decide to come to Cairo, Mansur Hasan said: We are confident that the overwhelming majority of the Egyptian people, who supported President as-Sadat's first invitation to the shah when he left Iran about a year ago, are more sympathetic at present, particularly since the shah's health condition is known to everybody. The situation is no longer political but primarily a humanitarian one in these circumstances.

He added that it is certain that the Egyptian people, who are known for their hospitality, fully appreciate these humanitarian circumstances, which are compatible with the values in which they believe.

Asked whether he expects the shah to come to Egypt, Mansur Hasan said: The shah is still in the United States and he might leave the United States for Egypt or anywhere else he chooses. This will depend on his health and on whether he is strong enough to travel. I personally do not expect this will be possible for some time because of his health. Frankly, it is not a matter of hours or days but several weeks.

Asked if the shah's presence in Egypt would create trouble, Mansur Hasan said: Each party has the right to make its own assessment of that step. We have no fears in that respect. We have issued the invitation with the feeling that we will welcome the shah if he comes. We do not feel that this will constitute a problem if he is able to travel. We appreciate and understand the concern coupled with anxiety on the part of others, but at least we can assess our position. We welcome this step because the invitation, as you know, has been valid since the shah left Iran a year ago.

He added: The invitation to the shah was based on appreciation for his service to the Arab cause at least during the final phase of his rule. The invitation was also made in accordance with the prevailing principle in Egypt that the country is open to any political refugee. Now that the shah is sick, we believe our invitation is a duty. This has been reaffirmed by President as-Sadat. The invitation still stands and we are prepared to welcome the shah whenever he is able to travel.

Asked about Tehran's stand regarding the shah's refuge in another country, Mansur Hasan said: Any party can threaten, but we hope that in time the Iranians will understand what is happening. The problem between them and the shah [words indistinct] while granting the right of political asylum is a basis [words indistinct] that rises to the level of citizens' human rights. Therefore, we will not answer the threats. We hope that everybody will understand our adherence to this, which is a matter of principle.

EGYPT HOLDING INDIRECT CONTACTS ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

NC021920 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[Text] A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has said that Egypt is holding contacts concerning a settlement of the U.S.-Iranian confrontation by peaceful means. The source said that in view of the fact that Egypt has no diplomatic relations with Iran, it is holding these contacts indirectly and is eager to settle this confrontation so that peace will prevail in the area and so that the United States can assume its role in driving forward the Palestinian autonomy negotiations for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION TO IRAN PROPOSED

NC030807 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0732 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[Text] New York, 3 December--Egypt's permanent delegate to the United Nations, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, has proposed the dispatch of a Security Council mission to Tehran to mediate with the Iranian authorities the immediate release of the U.S. hostages and to guarantee their safety.

CLANDESTINE RADIO RIDICULES AS-SADAT'S INVITATION TO SHAH

JN030849 (Clandestine) Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic to Egypt 1900 GMT 2 Dec 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary: "The Deceived As-Sadat and the Deposed Shah"]

[Text] Egypt is not against the Iranian Revolution. This is what As-Sadat said in a recent speech to his appointed People's Assembly, when justifying his shameful decision to permit his friend the deposed shah, who faces the death sentence for his atrocious crimes against the Iranian people, to stay in Egypt. By this decision, which he promised the shah when the latter stopped over in Aswan, As-Sadat has defied the will of the Iranian people, the Egyptian people and all peoples fighting imperialism.

Resorting to his usual lies and ridiculous superficiality, As-Sadat says that the shah is just a human being looking for a place to live, a man who has lost all authority and who has been disowned by the whole world. It was this chivalrous feeling that prompted the faithful leader to announce his decision to welcome the shah, who was rejected by all nations, both in deference to the Iranian people's will and because they were concerned about their own interests.

The shah was the head of a regime that was overthrown by the Iranian people. He is not just a human being seeking refuge, as portrayed by As-Sadat. He was the head of a regime that exhausted the country's resources in the interest of the shah, his family and aides and their imperialist overlords. The head of that regime committed massacres, set up detention camps and used the most hideous methods of oppression and persecution against those who opposed his policy. He turned his country into a grazing land for the enrichment of foreign capitalists, at the expense of the Iranian people. He was the head of a regime that depended on the SAVAK, an organization more notorious than the Nazis and fascists in its persecution of the Iranian people.

As-Sadat sees the head of that regime as a mere human seeking refuge and considers punishment of the shah to be contrary to Islamic tolerance, leniency, morals and values, which, he said, repudiate hatred and bloodshed. As-Sadat forgets all the crimes that were committed by the shah to preserve his throne. To him, the shah's blood is more precious than the blood of all the thousands killed in demonstrations against the Iranian despot.

As-Sadat remembered leniency, mercy and morals only when the shah was in danger. He did not remember all that when the Palestinians were being massacred by the Zionist enemy. The blood of the shah, a man who established relations with Israel and supplied oil used by its planes and tanks in annihilating Palestinians and killing Syrians and Egyptians, is more precious than the blood of peoples who fell in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

As-Sadat knew neither leniency nor mercy when his oppressive central agencies crushed Egyptian demonstrators in the January popular uprising. He knew neither leniency nor mercy when he used his soldiers, after the peace treaty with Israel, to fight Africans and Arabs who were resisting their reactionary regimes and U.S. imperialism. As-Sadat knew no leniency when he assassinated certain members of extremist religious groups in Egypt in the name of Islam, morals and values.

We are not surprised to hear such logic from As-Sadat, who sold his own people and country to the enemies of our people, the Iranian people and all peoples fighting exploitation and coercion. As-Sadat wants to prove to his American and European overlords that he can control his people. But he is only deceiving himself, for he is mistaken. As-Sadat's invitation to the shah will, in itself, be another motive for the Egyptian people's uprising against him. Very soon our people will throw the deceived As-Sadat and the deposed shah into the dustbin of history and will join hands with the heroic Iranian people in one historic stand, for the sake of independence, democracy and socialism.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM ON AL-QADHDHAFI CALL TO DESTROY SUEZ CANAL

NC302253 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 November--In its Saturday issue the Cairo newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM comments on Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's instigation of Palestinian organizations to destroy the Suez Canal and disrupt navigation through it. The paper says it is not strange for Libya's child to think like this. He would be the only one to benefit from the closure of the Suez Canal.

The closure of the Suez Canal would mean that oil tankers from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states would have to go around the Cape of Good Hope to get to Europe, while Libya can export its oil directly to Europe across the Mediterranean, and thus raise its prices. This is what happened after the closure of the canal in 1967.

AL-AKHBAR Comment

NC021032 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AKHBAR comments on Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi's remarks on destroying the Suez Canal. The paper says: We have grown accustomed to hearing the madman's insane, uncontrollable and disjointed rantings. We might have been inclined to believe his remarks contain indications of a well-planned goal or an undisclosed secret, but as the saying goes, madmen are not capable of keeping secrets.

As a matter of fact, this hallucinatory ranting insolently voiced by madman Al-Qadhdhafi for all the world to hear--he called on Palestinian terrorist organizations to destroy the Suez Canal and disrupt navigation--is a devious delirium and a madman's insanity. However, there is no doubt that these utterances emanate either from this madman's crazy imagination or from what he was led to believe by those who are planning for him and thereby using him as an instrument for ruin and destruction in the heart of the Arab region in order to attain their goals and satisfy their greed.

The paper adds: If for a moment we stop considering this insane appeal to destroy the canal as emanating from an insane delirium and start examining it logically in order to reveal the vested interests behind it, we see that the Palestinians would not gain anything by this mad deed. On the contrary, it would constitute a definite loss for the Palestinians and their rights because they would thereby lose the international support that has been backing their cause and strengthening their morale. The most pertinent testimony to our claim is that international support for the Palestinian problem was seen only after Egypt succeeded in liberating the Suez Canal and reopening it for international navigation, and only after the world had been assured that the mutual interests between the West Bank and the Middle East countries would remain intact.

AL-AKHBAR says that Al-Qadhdhafi and his friends, who are bound together by the fact of their being communist stooges, as well as the communists, who are using Al-Qadhdhafai as an instrument to achieve their aims, are neither concerned about the Palestinian problem nor about the Palestinian people's rights. Their only interest in the Palestinian problem is represented by the slogans they voice condescendingly in order to hide their goals and those of the criminals who are their loyal stooges--goals that are at the expense of the Palestinians, of the Arabs' wealth and of the Arab countries.

The fact is that Al-Qadhdhafi, in his insane appeal, has revealed the plan that he and his friends drew up in their criminal imagination--criminal because the destruction of the Suez Canal would be a loss to Egypt that those people want to inflict with all their might. However, there is an even greater loss that they want to inflict and that has loosened this madman's tongue: the destruction of the Suez Canal would mean that the natural waterway used to transfer Saudi Arabia's oil would be closed. It would also mean that the oil would stay in Saudi Arabia--something that the communists are striving for in order to serve their purposes. The plan to prevent the export of Saudi oil became apparent with the establishment of the communist border from Aden to San'a' in order to isolate the northern Arab Peninsula from the south and with the despicable crime represented by the desecration of the Holy Mosque.

These are the facts inherent in Al-Qadhdhafi's call, which is an insane appeal that nevertheless reveals a scheme plotted by Al-Qadhdhafi and his friends.

AL-AKHBAR addresses a message to Al-Qadhdhafi and those who are propelling him and who are represented by Arab puppets and stooges. The paper says that the call to destroy the Suez Canal is a crazy one that means nothing whatsoever to Egypt. Egypt and the Suez Canal cannot be the target of destruction and disruption, notwithstanding the mad perpetrators of such deeds. Egypt has the right--justified by international laws and charters--to accuse Al-Qadhdhafi of inciting such a despicable crime.

AL-AKHBAR ON ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY IN LIBYA

NC030725 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AKHBAR comments on the attack on the U.S. Embassy in Libya. The paper finds a connection between the attitudes of Al-Qadhdhafi and Khomeyni--a connection which is more than enough to kindle a fire in the region.

The paper says: At a time when the UN Security Council is denouncing Khomeyni and his regime for interning the U.S. hostages, and at a time when the world's attention is focused on resolving the U.S.-Iranian crisis, Al-Qadhdhafi came out like an acrobat and poured oil on the raging fire. He organized a rowdy mob and sent it to demonstrate against the United States and to declare its support for Iran's anti-American policy. The demonstrators sacked, looted and burned down the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli.

The paper adds: Al-Qadhdhafi's raving madness only serves to reveal his intentions, for he is the communists' stooge and cat's paw. There is no doubt that the eruption in the region as well as the riots against the United States and its interests in the region have been planned by the Marxist communists; they are the ones planning these riots and pushing their stooges to implement them with such reckless abandon and stupid defiance.

The paper expresses its deep apprehension concerning the events in the region and points to the state of alert of the U.S. forces as a prelude to a military operation.

The paper says in conclusion: It is to be hoped that sanity will gain the upper hand over stupidity. There was a glimmer of hope that the Iranian chaos would eventually be overcome. However, Libya's madman went out yesterday and poured oil on the fire. This is undoubtedly a deliberate communist move aimed at pushing matters to the brink. The eruption might come at any moment--in which case the communists will quickly withdraw, leaving the poor people to bear the brunt of the catastrophe brought about by Al-Qadhdhafi's madness and Khomeyni's rowdiness.

NDP POLITICAL BUREAU DISCUSSES PARTY REORGANIZATION

NC022009 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[Text] The Political Bureau of the National Democratic Party [NDP] met today under the chairmanship of President Anwar as-Sadat. The Bureau discussed the party's action plan for the period up to next September.

Minister of State for the Presidency Mansur Hasan has said that the plan includes the reorganization of the party at various levels from the base to the summit by training the appropriate cadres and finding serious and disciplined elements that can take on a positive role. This is a fundamental phase in the party's reorganization, after which the reform of the party will begin with the elections. A date will be fixed for membership applications, reregistration of present members and for organizing the party bases of the masses at the level of villages and hamlets. Elections will then be held up to the highest level in the governorate.

The minister of state said the plan has been carefully and seriously drawn up. He added that the acceptance of membership applications and the elections are not imminent but both will be done no later than next September.

Mansur Hasan said that further meetings will be held under the chairmanship of the deputy leader of the party this week to discuss the nominations of members of the party Secretariat General, chairmen of the specialized committees and party secretaries in the governorates. He added that he expects new elements will join the party. He expressed hope that the elections will bring in the best elements acceptable to the masses.

GUNMEN KILL TWO PEOPLE IN KARBALA' PROCESSION 29 NOV

JN011707 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1629 GMT 1 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 December--Two persons opened fire at the popular processions held in Karbala'--Karbala'--100 km south of Baghdad--the day before yesterday, Thursday, on the eve of 10 Muharram. An official Iraqi source said that the incident "caused the death of a teacher from Karbala' called Khalid Nuri as-Samarmad and of an old woman, as well as wounding 16 citizens with various injuries." The source said that the "two criminals, Hilal 'Abdallah and Talib 'Alwan, joined the procession and opened fire at citizens who were standing in the square leading to the courtyard of [the mosque of] Imam al-Husayn ibn 'Ali ibn 'Abi Talib, may peace be upon him, at about midnight of the day before yesterday, Thursday."

The source added: "The security forces and loyal citizens chased the criminals, exchanging fire with them. One of the two criminals was wounded and the other was apprehended." The source said that "the two criminals have confessed their crime and that they were prompted to commit this crime by foreign quarters, which are hostile to the people and the country. They will be referred to the courts so that they will receive the just reward that every traitor deserves."

U.S. SHIPS DISPATCHED TO AREA FOR 'AGGRESSIVE' PURPOSES

JN301315 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Washington--The United States has dispatched two new vessels to the Indian Ocean area on aggressive missions, thus raising the number of U.S. warships there to 21. U.S. naval sources stated that the two vessels, the (USS Elanor) and the USS Miller, were dispatched last Thursday to aid the two U.S. vessels Aylwin and Furer, which are already in the Indian Ocean as part of the U.S. fleet there. The sources say that the two vessles, which have joined the aforementioned naval units, most of which are based in the middle sector of the Indian Ocean, will be under the command of the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, which is carrying out aggressive missions there.

It is known that the aircraft carrier Midway, which had previously visited the Sultanate of Oman on the Arab Gulf, has now been sailing in the Red Sea for some time, as part of the aforementioned aggressive U.S. fleet.

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR GULF INSURANCE COMPANIES MEETING

JN011540 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 1 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 December--Iraq has invited the insurance companies in the Arab Gulf countries to meet in Baghdad next week, to coordinate views and face the decision made by the London insurance market to levy an additional premium on insurance for ships in the Arab Gulf area. In a statement to INA today, an official source at the Iraqi General Insurance Organization said that the organization is currently studying ways of facing the increase in insurance premiums on ships in the Arab Gulf area, to protect the interests of the Arab Gulf countries.

The source said that the additional premium that is being levied in accordance with the decision of the London insurance market varies from port to port in the Gulf area. At an extraordinary meeting held in Baghdad last August, Iraq and the Arab Gulf countries aborted a similar call by the London insurance market to consider the Arab Gulf area a war zone.

VOICE OF HOPE: FREE LEBANON WILLING TO RECEIVE SHAH

NC020739 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

["Decree" by Lebanese forces in free Lebanon--read by announcer]

[Text] In accordance with a request by representatives of the Shi'ite villages in free Lebanon who deplore the barbaric deeds against the U.S. diplomatic mission in Iran--which constitute a defiance of international practices--the free Lebanon forces command, in defiance of godless Khomeyni, have decided to receive the shah of Iran in free Lebanon should he desire to come. We hope such a decision will help terminate the crisis involving the U.S. hostages in Iran, even though we must admit that we would not be able to accord his majesty the luxurious atmosphere that befits his stature. However, he will be welcome to share our bread and we, for our part, will try to alleviate his troubles as much as we can within our limited capabilities. So we say: Welcome to you whenever you choose to come.

On this occasion, we warn the inhabitants of the occupied south that any Iranian emissaries arriving in their area will only bring woe and destruction. Let those who claim to be concerned about the well-being of the Shi'ite community stop supporting and glorifying the godless Khomeyni.

VOICE OF HOPE: IRAN TO DISPATCH SPECIAL CONTINGENT

NC020756 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[Text] The Iranian godless dictator Khomeyni has ordered the sending of a special 1,000-man Iranian contingent to southern Lebanon. The purpose of sending these so-called volunteers is to help the Palestinians bolster their relations with the Shi'ite community in southern Lebanon.

The Shi'ite leaders in the villages of Kafr Killa and At-Tiri yesterday appealed to the Iranian Government to revoke their decision. They affirmed that the only problem that merits solution in Lebanon is the Syrian-Palestinian presence.

Shi'ites Reject Iranians

NC030835 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[Text] The Voice of Hope has learned that leaders of the Shi'ite community in free Lebanon have conveyed a message to Major Haddad. The message, which is addressed to the United Nations and to UN Secretary General Waldheim, demands that Khomeyni immediately abandon his decision to send 1,000 Iranian terrorists to southern Lebanon. The message also demands the ouster of Palestinian terrorists, not the reinforcing of them with new bigots.

In Beirut, the Shi'ite Amal Organization has demanded that Al-Qadhdhafi release Imam Musa as-Sadr and his two colleagues. The Amal Organization pointed out that the Libyan president was the first to criticize PLO efforts to release the U.S. hostages. These remarks came in the weekly statement issued yesterday by the Amal Lebanese Shi'ite Movement.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT DEFINES STAND ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

JN011704 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Dec 79 JN

[Statement issued by a Syrian Government official spokesman on the Iranian-U.S. crisis on 1 December]

[Text] The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic follows the exacerbation of the Iranian-U.S. relations crisis with deep concern and great interest, especially after the statements issued by senior U.S. officials on the threat of using force and the measures that followed this threat, such as the movement of some U.S. fleet vessels into the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean and their advance into waters adjacent to Iranian territory.

These threats, which are directed at the Iranian Revolution and which used the hostages issue as a pretext for launching this fierce campaign against it, could not have reached this serious stage had the Iranian Revolution not, from the beginning, supported the liberation movements in the world, confronted imperialism, Zionism and racism and supported the just Arab issues, foremost of which is the issue of Palestine. Therefore, Syria is eager to reiterate its stand with the Iranian Revolution. It is confident that in so doing, it is expressing the feelings of the Arab nation's masses, which appreciate this revolution's liberation stands.

The Arab and world public have realized that the Camp David partners support this military escalation and jeopardization of the region. Israel has publicly advised the U.S. Government that it should use force and has offered its air bases in Sinai for the invasion of Iran. The Egyptian regime invited the ousted shah to reside in Arab Egypt--thus challenging the Iranian people's feelings and sacrificing the Arab people's interest in Egypt and supporting that defunct regime, which was a support for Israel against the Arabs--after the Iranian Revolution has toppled the barriers that the shah's regime set up between the Iranian people and the Arab nation.

It is definite that the Camp David partners' participation in the plot against the Iranian Revolution and in the attempt to abort it only mean an attempt to return Iran to a line that is hostile to the Arab nation and its just issues.

The pretext used by the U.S. Government to solve the hostages issue does not require the measures it has taken to date nor those it threatens to take in future, because the Iranian Islamic Revolution--as its leaders have announced--is eager to protect the hostages' safety and to solve this issue through peaceful methods, for which there are still possibilities available.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, while putting these facts before the Arab and world public opinion, would like to warn against the dangers of the use of force against the Iranian Revolution, since this would lead the region to the abyss of definite explosion, in addition to exposing world peace and security to certain danger.

Damascus, 1 December 1979.

IRANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES; ANTI-U.S. STATEMENT MADE

JN012006 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Dec 79 JN

[Text] An Iranian Revolution delegation led by Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit of several days to Syria, during which they will hold talks with a number of Syrian officials. The friendly delegation was received at Damascus international airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi.

The head of the delegation made a statement to a SANA correspondent, in which he expressed the Iranian Revolution's thanks for Syria's stands on the Iranian-U.S. crisis. He said that all the statements issued so far affirmed that Syria supports and backs the Iranian Revolution against the U.S. threats.

He added: We had the honor of meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad in Tunis during the recent Arab summit conference. He stressed Syria's stand of support for the Iranian Revolution. The Iranian delegation's head then talked about his tour of some Arab states and France, saying: This tour is for the purpose of explaining the Iranian stand on the present crisis between the United States and Iran.

The head of the delegation strongly attacked U.S. imperialism and said: The present crisis is not one of hostages or the presence of the shah, but is a result of U.S. imperialism's efforts to weaken peoples and to impose its hegemony over them. We in Iran have had bitter experience with U.S. imperialism. Over 37 years, we have offered 100,000 martyrs to get rid of imperialist hegemony and 500,000 people were jailed. This imperialism has stolen our resources.

He added: We know that the Arab nation supports us and that a billion Muslims stand with us in this struggle, because all have suffered from U.S. imperialism, which planted Israel in the Arab and Islamic homeland.

At the end of his statement, he stressed that Israel's arrogance and repeated aggressions against the Arab nation were due to the support it was given by U.S. imperialism.

Received by Khaddam

JN020927 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 2 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 2 December--At 1030 today, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the Iranian Revolution delegation led by Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi.

Meeting With Ba'th Official

JN021355 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received at the party National Command offices the Iranian Revolution delegation led by Dr Mohammad Ali Hadi. The delegation arrived in Damascus yesterday for talks with party and government officials on bilateral relations and the situation in the area.

Comrade al-Ahmar affirmed to the visiting delegation on behalf of the party leadership Syria's support for the Iranian Revolution. Comrade al-Ahmar condemned the U.S. war-mongering threats and its attempts to use the hostage issue as an excuse to attack the Iranian people and their national Islamic Revolution. These attempts, he added, constitute a serious threat to security and peace in the Middle East and the world at large.

Comrade al-Ahmar pointed out that the U.S. military escalation is part of the Camp David alliance's plans against the Arab nation and liberation movements in the area, especially the Iranian Revolution, which has declared its support for Arab rights.

The head of the Iranian Revolution delegation thanked the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Syrian Government and people and President Hafiz al-Asad for their firm, principled stand in support of the Iranian people and revolution in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, world Zionism and puppet regimes. The Iranian delegation leader emphasized the Iranian Revolution's determination to regain and protect all the Iranian people's interests which have been plundered by U.S. imperialism and to bring back the shah so he can stand trial for the crimes he committed against the Iranian people.

The Iranian delegation leader also asserted that the Iranian Revolution will resist the aggressive U.S. threats and will not give in to U.S. and Zionist policy. He said that the Iranian Revolution stands firmly in support of the Arab nation in its struggle to liberate its occupied territory and to regain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

OIL MINISTER LEAVES FOR OAPEC CONFERENCE IN KUWAIT

JN021650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Dec 79 JN

[Text] 'Isa Darwish, oil and natural resources minister, left Damascus for Kuwait today to attend the 23d OAPEC ministers' conference, which will be held on 4 December.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, the minister said that the conferees will discuss a number of reports submitted to the conference and the extent to which the OAPEC has implemented the previous conferences' resolutions on energy and the problems of energy the world is now suffering from.

VOL: MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD GROUP KILLS POLICEMEN IN SYRIA

NC011325 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that a Muslim Brotherhood group in Syria has stormed Al-Kallasi police station and stabbed to death all the people--who numbered over 10--at the station. Before leaving, the group used 75 kg of explosives to blow up the station. The area was cordoned off by security and intellegence men in an attempt to apprehend the culprits, but attempts since Wednesday to discover either their identity or their whereabouts have failed.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI DEMONSTRATION AT U.S. EMBASSY REPORTED

LD021317 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1255 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] This morning Tripoli witnessed an overwhelming student demonstration in solidarity with the Iranian students and the revolution of the Iranian Muslim people in the fact of the imperialist colonialist provocations and ambitions. [chants faintly heard in the background]

The demonstrations moved out from As-Sahah al-Khadra' Square and marched toward the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli. The demonstrators carried placards calling for the downfall of U.S. imperialism and affirming the inevitable victory of the Iranian Muslim Revolution against the imperialist and reactionary plots.

Upon the arrival of the demonstrating students at the U.S. Embassy, they cheered for the downfall of attempts to impose hegemony by the United States and the allies and lackeys of imperialism. They also affirmed their solidarity with the Iranian people. They declared the Libyan Arab students' support for their brothers, the Iranian students, in their demand for the handing over of the fleeing shah to the Iranian people to put him on trial.

The demonstrators set fire to effigies of the agent shah and called for the downfall of the defeated Egyptian regime and its defeated president who is in collusion with the butchers and executioners of peoples.

Demonstrators' Communique

LD021538 Tripoli JANA in English 1500 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Tripoli, Dec 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The demonstrators issued a communique in which they affirmed Libyan student support for Iranian students until they achieve victory against colonialists and their allies.

The communique said America knows perfectly well the extent of the Muslim Iranian people's insistence for gaining freedom. The communique also said the U.S. is aware through its experience in Vietnam of the highly effective character of popular liberation movements.

The communique affirmed the Libyan students' solidarity with world liberation movement and their support for those striving for freedom.

The communique called upon peoples of the world to follow the Libyan Arab people's lead where the masses now wield authority, dispose of wealth and carry arms, and where the people are masters of their own fate.

Toxic Gases Reportedly Used

LD022148 Tripoli JANA in English 1855 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Dec 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A student demonstration was organised this morning in Tripoli in solidarity with the Iranian people's steadfastness against U.S. provocations and threats.

The students broke into the U.S. Embassy and burnt an American flag and effigies of the shah and Carter.

Upon the students' breaking into the embassy, the staff fired toxic gases believed to be used only by the military, confirming that the embassy's employees are military personnel.

The use of toxic gases by U.S. Embassy personnel resulted in the injury of several Libyan students who were carried to hospital in serious condition.

AL-QADHDHAFI REPORTEDLY TO REQUEST RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGES

PA011937 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1900 GMT 1 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Milan (Italy), 1 Dec (EFE)--Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will hand a message to an Iranian delegation now in Tripoli asking the Ayatollah Khomeyni to release the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

This was announced by the chief of the revolution himself during an exclusive interview with Italian reporter Oriana Fallaci that will be published tomorrow in CORRIERE DELLA SERA of Milan.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi voiced his conern over recent military movements by the United States and said "if all this could really be the beginning of a third world war, we must use all our power to stop it from happening."

"I am trying to convince the Iranians," he pointed out, "to release the hostages. A group of persons very close to Khomeyni has arrived in Tripoli. I will give them a personal message for the imam asking for the release of the hostages, because the situation is becoming increasingly dangerous."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said he was "personnally against" the U.S. Embassy incidents, although he said "it is necessary to understand that revolutions are sometimes chaotic."

"In Iran," he added, "there is not even a government. The students are acting without government control. The embassy incident is not a normal conflict between states and cannot be judge according to traditional criteria, and even less can it be confronted with traditional methods."

In any event, the Libyan leader told Oriana Fallaci, "when officials of an embassy commit acts not in line with their duties that are harmful to the host country, reactions like those of Tehran can be unleashed."

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi then pointed out that the tension in the Islamic world is an "international revolution against the United States." All this is happening, he added, "because all people, not only Muslims, hate North America."

Despite admitting that everything happening in Iran is the exclusive business of the Iranians, Al-Qadhdhafi cautioned that "in the event of a U.S. attack, we will not remain standing with our hands tied."

On the other hand, the Libyan leader recognized the present close relationship between Libya and USSR, to the point of not discounting Tripoli's eventual membership in the Warsaw Pact.

The possibility of an OPEC boycott of the dollar was also mentioned in the interview, with the Libyan leader voicing support for it. The "antidollar rejection front," he explained, would be comprised of Iran, Iraq, Algeria, Libya and also Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Arab Emirates.

"There is no doubt the moment has come to utilize petroleum as a political weapon, and we are in that [word indistinct]," he stated, threatening that if the United States freezes Libyan funds deposited in U.S. banks, "we would react vigorously, even with a petroleum blockade."

In Europe, Qadhdhafi added, only the nations supporting the U.S. policy would be included in a sanction of this type.

Ending on the subject of terrorism, Al-Qadhdhafi said it is "the result of capitalist society." When queried about the origin of Soviet arms in the hands of the Red Brigades, he said: "We are not responsible for how the Palestinians use the arms we give them. We deliver arms to them because we believe in their cause and consider it our duty to help them. What happens after that is not my business."

TRIPOLI RADIO REPORTS BAHAMAS REJECTS SHAH'S ENTRY

LD030028 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Monte Carlo Radio reported Saturday that the Bahaman authorities have expressed their refusal to receive the deposed shah in their territory after it was reiterated recently that he is likely to leave the United States for the Bahamas Islands.

It is known that last week Mexico in its turn declared its categorical refusal to allow the shah to return to its territory.

Reports Departure From U.S.

LD022004 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The deposed shah today left the United States for an unknown destination. Press reports say it is likely that the shah may proceed to Egypt after the Bahaman authorities refused to receive him.

On the other hand, the Iranian students who occupy the U.S. Embassy in Tehran confirmed that the hostages would be presented for trial if the deposed shah was not handed over to Iran. At a press conference they held yesterday, the students said that the hostages were under their protection and that no harm would befall them. Nevertheless, if any danger to the sovereignty of Iran loomed the hostages would be subject to death [i'dam]. During the press conference the Iranian students showed new documents proving that the American Embassy had not been a diplomatic mission but a den of spies.

The Islamic Revolution Guards in Iran have organized training sessions for Iranian youth on arms and the defense of the Islamic Revolution should America carry out an aggression against it. Yesterday the Iranian radio requested the army to open the camps for all the Iranian people so that they may acquaint themselves with modern weapons and military matters.

AL-QADHDHAFI CALLS ON PALESTINIANS TO DESTROY SUEZ CANAL

NC301149 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Paris, Nov 30, (AFP)--Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today called on the Palestinian organisations to destroy the Suez Canal and threaten shipping in the Bab El Mandab Straits leading into the Red Sea.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, quoted by the Libyan news agency monitored here, said "the canal must be destroyed because it has become, through the traitor (Egyptian President Anwar) As-Sadat, an artery which supplies the (Zionist) enemy with weapons and goods."

The Palestinians should also destroy Arab oil wells, unless they were used for the benefit of the Palestinians, colonel al-Qadhdhafi said. Otherwise, the oil "can only serve to supply the enemy and his allies."

Palestinian action on any other front than the Suez, Bab El Mandeb and oil fronts would be "contrary to revolutionary [word indistinct] and inappropriate", he said.

The Palestinian masses should have freedom of action in all Arab countries, the Colonel added, in a speech marking the second anniversary of an international Palestinian solidarity day.

"The Palestinian masses in Libya are free to act," he said. "They can take revolutionary action in the way they prefer." He urged those in Libya to set up revolutionary committees and unify the offices of various Palestinian nationalist groups.

MOROCCO

MOROCCO WILL NOT ATTEND MONROVIA CONFERENCE

LD022124 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] Foreign Minister Boucetta left for London to attend a seminar on Jerusalem to be held in the British capital. At the airport the minister made a statement saying that the seminar will present the Arab view on Jerusalem.

The minister was then asked about the coming Monrovia conference. He said: "The Monrovia meeting was scheduled for 4 December. However, matters have developed in view of the behavior of some members. We can thus say that Morocco will not participate in the meeting because the circumstances surrounding the conference are not only ambiguous but are biased against Morocco. This will become clear to the public during the next few hours when his majesty the king's message, which he has sent to President Tolbert and the other African presidents, is published. I will be explaining the reasons at a press conference which I will hold the day after tomorrow, Tuesday, at the Foreign Ministry in Rabat."

PRIME MINISTER SENDS CABLE TO MAURITANIAN COUNTERPART

LD302122 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2005 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Maata Bouabid has sent a cable to the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Here is the text of the cable:

In my cable of 25 November 1979, I had the honor of conveying to you my government's decision to put an end to the presence of the Moroccan forces stationed at Bir Mogrein inside Mauritanian territory. To make the necessary technical and administrative arrangements, I proposed to you to send a military mission to Rabat to undertake, in the shortest possible time, the task of securing and organizing the withdrawal of the Moroccan Royalist Armed Forces until they reached Moroccan territory.

Unfortunately, you considered this suggestion as a trick aimed at the continuation of the presence of the Royal Armed Forces in Mauritania. Furthermore, your government did not hesitate, as a result of this, to inform the Arab League of what it called the Moroccan authorities' procrastination in responding to your wish that the Moroccan Royalist Forces be withdrawn from Bir Mogrein.

In the circumstances, I cannot but express to you my utmost surprise at this attitude, particularly since you are aware that though it considers its action [of stationing troops in Bir Morgrein] as falling within the framework of the treaty of mutual defense signed between it and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Moroccan Government cannot replace your government inside Mauritanian territory in matters of determining the conditions of movement and security arrangements which, whatever the circumstances, are purely the responsibility of the Mauritanian Government.

In this respect, we feel certain that the Mauritanian Government, perhaps intentionally, seeks to drag us and embroil us in an artificial conflict.

For this reason and in order to put an end to any misunderstanding and to define the geographical responsibility of both states in matters of transport and security, I have the honor of renewing most persistently my request that you send to Rabat, as soon as possible, the military mission which was the subject of my aforementioned cable.

Most sincerely, I am sorry that circumstantial difficulties have taken the place of the firm interests of Morocco and Mauritania.

As far as the government of the Moroccan Kingdom is concerned, it had no hand in creating these difficulties or in the consequences that will ensue from them. The quicker our Royalist Armed Forces, which are dear to the Moroccan people, return, the more grateful and thankful we will be to God almighty for bringing back to Morocco its sons safely, despite the fact that this return has been engulfed, in both essence and form, with a sense of forgetfullness and ingratitude by a regime which since 10 September 1978 we have been providing with proofs about our commitment to the fulfillment of pledges.

A copy of this cable will be sent to the Arab League secretary general so that this organization may evaluate the position of each of us in accordance with the criteria of justice and fairness.

Accept, prime minister, our utmost esteem.

[Signed] Maata Bouabid, prime minister and minister of justice.

SUDAN

POLICE CORDON OFF U.S. EMBASSY IN KHARTOUM

NC031040 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Khartoum, Dec. 3 (AFP)--Truckloads of armed police today sealed off the U.S. Embassy in downtown Khartoum's Algamhoria Avenue.

The Sudanese authorities gave no reason for the sudden stepping up of security, which followed the weekend sacking of the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli, the capital of neighbouring Libya.

CABINET POSTPONES BUDGET VOTE; DENOUNCES UN DECISION

TA021136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The Cabinet decided not to vote today on the supplement for this year's budget. The finance minister submitted to the Cabinet a proposal to add 105 billion Israeli pounds to the budget, asking it to approve the framework budget. During the debate it emerged that the Defense Ministry has its reservations. It was therefore decided not to approve the framework proposal and to continue discussing the issue in the economic minicabinet as well as in plenary sessions of the Cabinet. It was also decided that ministers wishing to appeal the minicabinet resolutions would be able to do so directly in plenary Cabinet sessions and not through the prime minister, as had been decided following a demand by Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz.

The finance minister said at the end of the meeting that a number of further Cabinet sessions would be necessary. He said he would regard as an achievement a real cut of several billion pounds, although he forsees debates with the various government ministries.

In its session this morning, the Cabinet denounced the decisions endorsed by the UN General Assembly at the end of last week against the Camp David accords and in favor of establishing a Palestinian state.

The Cabinet session today was shorter than usual, and it was devoted to discussing the supplementary budget. Because a disagreement arose between the finance minister and the minister of defense, the issue was deferred for a decision in the economic cabinet.

ELON MORE SETTLERS DEMAND CLARIFICATIONS BEFORE MOVING

TA020658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 2 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The Elon More settlers and the Gush Emunim Secretariat decided early this morning to wait for clarifications from the Cabinet that would enable them to move to the new site of the settlement on Mount Kabir. A few days ago the Gush Emunim spiritual leader, Rabbi Tzevi Yehuda Kook, permitted the Gush Emunim Secretariat to recommend that the Elon settlers move to the new site. However, at the meeting which ended in Elon More at dawn this morning, the members decided to wait until the Cabinet makes it clear that the lands leading to Mount Kabir will be expropriated and that the settlers will not be evacuated from the new site in the future, even if the landowners appeal to the High Court of Justice.

EGYPT PROMISES NO DELAY IN OPENING TEL AVIV EMBASSY

TA021143 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Dec 79 p 1 TA

[By Smadar Peri]

[Text] Egypt intends to abide by the timetable set in the peace agreement and will do everything possible to complete the exchange of ambassadors with Israel by 26 February 1980. The exchange of ambassadors and the establishment of the first Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv will not be affected by the discussions of the autonomy committees. Lack of progress in these discussions has nothing to do with the normalization between Egypt and Israel and the exchange of ambassadors.

A senior source in Egypt told this to the 'AL HAMISHMAR correspondent at the end of the week. He wanted to react to articles published in Israel last week from which one could understand that Egypt is apparently planning to delay the normalization and the dispatch of ar Egyptian ambassador due to the lack of progress in the autonomy discussions.

The senior Egyptian source asked the 'AL HAMISHMAR correspondent to publish his remarks in Israel in order to rule out this possibility totally. He also referred to Agriculture Minister Sharon's talks with President as-Sadat during Sharon's recent visit to Egypt.

Sharon told President as-Sadat about Israeli fears that Egypt would renounce its commitments to Israel after the first stage of withdrawal in January 1980. As-Sadat asked Sharon whether these fears are strategic or tactical, and Sharon hurried to reply that these fears are merely tactical. In that conversation, As-Sadat asked Sharon to declare, in his name, to Israel that the Egyptian president does not mean to withdraw from his peace initiative and that Egypt will not violate its commitments to Israel after the withdrawal is implemented.

The senior Egyptian source wanted to emphasize that despite the fact that Egypt has not started seeking an appropriate location for its embassy and has not yet sent a list of the Tel Aviv Embassy officials, there will be no delays on its part, and this is not the result of intentional postponement.

Cairo and Jerusalem elements claimed at the end of the week that in their meeting in Aswan on 11 December Begin and As-Sadat will discuss the issue of normalization between the two countries. Israel, for its part, will raise the issue of the exchange of ambassadors and the abolition of the Egyptian economic boycott of Israel.

The Egyptian OCTOBER magazine published in Cairo this morning dedicates its editorial to the issue of normalization between Egypt and Israel.

HA'ARETZ on Egyptian 'Violations'

TA021118 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Dec 79 p 1 TA

[By HA'ARETZ military correspondent]

[Text] During the joint committee meeting with Egypt, Israel will raise the question of the flight of Egyptian military cargo planes and helicopters to the Al-'Arish airfield and their landing their without receiving advance approval from Israel.

Military sources reported that Egypt does not usually deviate from the Sinai agreement. It seems that the Israeli representatives do not view the landing of the military planes in Al-'Arish with gravity but rather as a formal violation. Among other things, it is known that a few Egyptian Air Force cargo planes landed at Al-'Arish last week. One of the reports indicated that this was connected with a visit to the region by an Egyptian delegation. Nevertheless, this is considered a formal violation of the military agreement, since the Egyptian did not take the trouble to report this to Israel beforehand. It is assumed they would have received Israel's consent.

EGYPT REQUESTS FREE PASSAGE BETWEEN SINAI, GAZA STRIP

TA301139 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 Nov 79 p 1 TA

[By Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] Egypt recently appealed to the Israeli-Egyptian military committee requesting permission for free passage for residents of Gaza to Egyptian-held Sinai. The request created differences of opinion in Israel and it appears that it will be discussed in ministerial consultations.

There have been similar disputes when the Egyptians asked that the residents of Al-'Arish be permitted to continue to work the land in Sinai still under Israeli control and that students from Gaza be allowed free passage to and from Egypt.

Former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's views on this issue at the time were: A situation in which the areas between Gaza and Sinai are obliterated must be avoided; and, there must be mutuality and Israel's response to this request must be dependent on there being free passage for Israelis (like the passage of fishermen to Sabkhat al-Bardawil).

On the other hand, at that time, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman was prepared to be generous toward the Egyptians and meet their request even as a unilateral gesture.

AL-QUDS VIEWS DANGERS OF U.S. ACTION AGAINST IRAN

JN011852 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 28 Nov 79 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "A Situation Liable To Explode"]

[Text] It is now obvious that the Iranian-U.S. crisis is much bigger than when it first started and that, within a few days--should it remain unsolved--it will grow larger and more difficult. Ruling out the possibility of a military confrontation would not indicate a good assessment of the situation. The present sensitive situation is susceptible to all complications. Hence, the world interest in what is happening and the various mediation intended to avert the expected dangers.

Holding hostages is not the best method to exert pressure on the United States, but the operation has achieved two aims: First, it froze the internal Iranian disagreements, though temporarily, and unified all ranks behind the sole aim of confrontation with the United States. Second, U.S. prestige, as President Carter says, has been put in the balance. This issue is more serious than the mere holding of hostages and entails grave consequences.

The Iranian revolution's success means the success of any other small state in confronting U.S. influence on one hand, and the erosion of the U.S. allies' confidence in its capability to protect both itself and them on the other.

On another level, Iran constitutes the other flank of the Arab Gulf, which is rich with oil that has great impact on the world economy. Talk about U.S. intervention in the Gulf in order to occupy the oilfields has been going on for years and has now gone so far as to indicate that there are U.S. forces training in desert fighting. Therefore, will the issue of the hostages, especially after the mobilization of U.S. and world public opinion, be a golden chance to achieve previous U.S. objectives?

Of course, the path of intervention is like a minefield and the possibility of U.S. involvement in another Vietnam is not an easy matter to consider. For, in addition to the expected internal resistance, the Soviet Union's stand is not clear. Any move of such serious scope cannot be undertaken without taking the Soviet stand into consideration. The situation is fraught with dangers and if there is no quick settlement of this crisis, the eventualities of explosion will increase, explosions whose shrapnel will strike wide areas in the region and perhaps throughout the world.

30 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Qotbzadeh Discusses Situation, Carter

LD301430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs and the supervisor of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, last night gave an interview to the U.S. television networks.

Replying to the question: "Carter had said that 'we will not give in to Iranian blackmail.' What is your reaction?" Mr Qotbzadeh said: "We, too, shall not give into the U.S. attempt to call us to account. It is the U.S. Government which, by keeping the deposed shah and the people's property plundered by the shah, has created a headache and is blackmailing us. During the past 25 years and the past 9 months, the U.S. Government has continually blackmailed us and applied extortion and we will no longer give in to U.S. blackmail.

Qotbzadeh was asked: "Will you cooperate with the United Nations in order to solve this crisis?"

The minister of foreign affairs replied: "We will cooperate with the entire world in order to solve this problem. Why should we not do so with the United Nations?"

In reply to the question: "In view of the fact that the president of the Security Council has requested your government to release the hostages, why have you rejected this request?" Qotbzadeh said: "Requesting this issue alone is not enough. The Security Council president should bear in mind all our lawful demands and should know that these demands have been rejected by the U.S. Government. If the president of the Security Council were able to act in the matter of the demand for the extradition of the shah to Iran, we, too, could assure him that we would act in accordance with his demand."

In reply to another question the minister said: "The U.S. Government has even frozen the monies of our students deposited in U.S. banks and the sick, too, have no money to pay for their treatment. Some of our students have no money even to pay for their meals. Do you think that these actions by the U.S. Government are humanitarian?"

Speaking about the shah's would-be exit from the United States and the end of his treatment, Qotbzadeh said: "Do you think this person is ill? Because I don't. I do not know what the meaning of this game is. When the shah came to the United States they said: He is about to die. But he had talks with Kissinger lasting an hour and half. Every day you say: He is dying or he is under an operation. Then he speaks on television. I and nobody in this realm believe that the shah is at all ill."

In reply to the question that, should the shah leave the United States, what effect would that have on the hostages, Qotbzadeh said: "A U.S. proverb says that: 'We will cross that bridge when we come to it.' We have not yet reached the bridge."

Qotbzadeh was asked: "You yourself, what do you think? Should the shah go back to Mexico, would the hostages be immediately put on trial?"

Qotbzadeh answered: "This is an issue which ought to be studied. We should find out who was responsible for the shah's entry into the United States, and don't you think it is now time to explain to the American people who brought these problems about and why they have decided to insult our revolution and nation? Would the peoples of other countries not think so?

Qotbzadeh added: "The United States now has the power to return the shah to Iran and to put an end to all these headaches. Why does it not do this? Where else in the world could the shah go? Finally a nation would be found that would not listen to the decisions of Mr Carter. Do you not think that it is time Mr Carter understood that other nations, too, have their pride."

The minister of foreign affairs added: "I have heard that the shah has said that, should they wish to put him on trial, all the American presidents for the past 25 years should be tried. I think that this is where Carter's problem lies, since if the shah were to be put on trial it would be U.S. policy over the past 25 years that would be going on trial. Therefore, I do not think that the life of a few Americans in Iran is at all important to Mr Carter. The only thing which is important for Carter is U.S. policy in Iran in the past few years, and it is for this reason that he has kept the shah and does not return him; for otherwise the shah has committed a great many crimes and you yourselves are showing in the United States a film on the crimes of the shah last year. It is patently obvious that the shah, like Hitler, has committed crimes and such a criminal should be extradited to Iran. But these people think that should they return the shah, a great many of their secrets would be revealed; and this is something they attach importance to and not the lives of the hostages.

In reply to the question that Carter had said that the hostages were being ill-treated, the supervisor of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: "I am very sorry that the U.S. President continually tells lies, and then repeats them. [as heard] We have often said and those who have visited the hostages have also said that not only are they not ill-treated, but rather they are treated extremely well."

Qotbzadeh was asked whether Hansen, who had visited the hostages, had also said the same. Mr Qotbzadeh said: "This is riduculous and is not true. If the hostages were tied up the students, for whom Hansen was of no consequence whatsoever, would not have allowed him to meet the hostages. When one of the staff of the U.S. spy center, who is cooking there, was released, the person concerned did not wish to leave and remained there in order to continue his work. In such circumstances could you continue to say that the hostages are being ill-treated?"

Qotbzadeh was asked: "As the minister of foreign affairs, do you agree with the holding of hostages?"

Qotbzadeh answered: "I have a good opinion of the American nation, but should the U.S. Government permit itself to carry out plunder in a country for a period of 25 years and cause the killing of 100,000 human beings and the torture hundreds of thousands, and then at the end to endeavor to insult this nation and keep in its country the criminal and traitor to the nation, would this be construed as a humanitarian act? It is this action by the U.S. Government which has caused hostage taking."

In reply to the question: "Do you believe in the immunity of diplomats?" Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: "Yes, I do."

In reply to another question, Qotbzadeh said: "For the past 15 years I have been a follower on the path of Imam Khomeyni and his path enjoys my support and I will continue this path."

Qotbzadeh was asked: "Carter has said: We will under no circumstances return the shah. What would you do in this connection?" Qotbzadeh replied: "If the American President is so obstinate and does not alter what he says, why should we change our mind about what we have said, which is right after all? If Carter were to accept that we, too, have pride, he would change what he said. Should the U.S. Government continue the pressures which it is bringing to bear on us, freeze our monies, harass our students, freeze our private accounts in the banks, threaten us with war and then endeavor to achieve the freezing of our currency reserves in other countries, too, then what would you expect from us?

Do you think we shall sit around and show no reaction whatsoever? Is this wise?"

In reply to another question, Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: "All the subjugated Muslim peoples in the world are supporting us and not only are we not alone in the world, but rather have a great many friends and supporters. Certain governments might oppose us, but the people do not do so."

10 Hostages Reportedly Moved

PA301638 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 30 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Montreal, Canada, Nov 30, (AFP)--At least ten hostages have been transferred from the American Embassy in Tehran to a prison and to suburban houses during the last 72 hours, the Montreal newspaper LA PRESSE said today.

The transfer began Wednesday, Arab and Western sources in contact with the United States reportedly told the newspaper.

Sources said the prison was one used for detainees of the SAVAK secret police during the shah's regime. They said Islamic students turned the hostages over in groups of five to Revolution Guards of the Iranian Revolution Council.

The houses were in the northern suburbs of Tehran, they said. It was not clear how many hostages were taken to prison and how many to homes.

The United States reportedly learned Tuesday that the transfers were beginning.

Western sources said this could be a step towards the trial of some or even all of the hostages. But Arab sources said it was a move toward their release, which had been arranged by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The sources said the PLO has already worked toward this with the new foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh; the Islamic students holding the hostages and the Ayatollah Khomeyni's son, Ahmed.

Madani Inspects Hormuz Strait

LD301812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Commodore Madani, the commander of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today inspected the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf and the three islands of Tunb, Abumsa and Sirri--which are important because of their strategic location--and inspected the installations on these islands. The commander of the of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a talk he gave this afternoon, said that airplanes carry out their surveillance assignments in the waters of the region, including Chahbahar and Jaf. Commodore Madani will travel to the naval stations in the Persian Gulf tomorrow in order to inspect them.

Central Bank Circular

LD302345 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The central bank of Iran has issued a circular on foreign exchange transactions and has distributed it to banks in the country to be implemented.

In this circular, the central bank of Iran emphasizes that considering the difficulties in foreign exchange transactions experienced recently, due to U.S. Government decisions, banks should note the following points on foreign exchange transactions:

I. Commercial Transactions

1. Import credit notes: Concerning import credit notes opened in non-American banks in U.S. dollars but whose credit arrangements are through American banks or non-American banks operating in America, the recipient of the bills of lading should, with the agreement of the Iranian bank handling the credit, transfer them from the bank extending the credit to a non-American bank outside the United States and pay the seller the value of the notes in another currency acceptable to the buyer and seller according to the prevailing exchange rates and the conditions of credit. If the import credit notes have been opened directly in American banks or non-American banks operating in America, these banks should send the bills of lading to a non-American bank so that the latter can follow the cited procedure.

In the case of import credit notes opened in currencies other than dollars in American banks or non-American banks operating in America but whose credit arrangements are through non-American banks, the seller can present the bills of lading to a non-American bank so that the latter bank can act to pay the amount of the bill according to the conditions of credit, and if necessary with the confirmation of the Iranian bank which extended the letter of credit.

2. Foreign currency drafts: All drafts related to importing goods and written in U.S. dollars should, when they come due, be converted to another currency acceptable to the recipient of the draft and the issuer of the draft according to prevailing exchange rates, and the draft should be converted and paid. With regard to proforma invoices whose letters of credit were opened in dollars, the bank should follow the necessary procedures in order to effect proper changes.

3. Exports

Export credit notes: With regard to export credits in dollars opened in that bank through non-American banks but the credit arrangements are through American banks or non-American banks operating in America, the bank should, when paying the export bills, ask its broker to change the bank arranging the credit to a non-American bank outside America and transfer the value of the notes from dollars to another currency acceptable to buyer and seller, according to prevailing exchange rates, and send the notes to the broker. If the export credit is through American banks or non-American banks operating in America opened directly in that bank, then the bank should, when receiving the notes from the broker, ask the American bank to transfer the credit arrangements to a non-American bank outside America and in a currency other than U.S. dollars acceptable to the buyer and seller.

With regard to goods which have not yet been shipped, the bank should take the necessary steps to carry out the changes explained above. Export notes submitted to that bank for payment if in U.S. dollars should be converted to another currency acceptable to buyer and seller in accordance with the prevailing exchange rates the day the transaction took place and should then be sent to a non-American bank outside America for payment so that the latter bank can receive the appropriate payment from the buying bank in a currency other than U.S. dollars.

II. Noncommercial

For all noncommercial payments including student expenses, expenses of those receiving treatment outside the country, travel expenses and so on payable to Iranians and other payments to foreigners whose receiver is outside America, drafts should be made in a currency other than dollars and paid through non-American banks. In cases where the receiver of the draft resides in America, the value of the draft should be converted to another currency from dollars and be sent to another non-American bank outside America so that they can issue orders for the draft to be paid through its broker in the United States to the receiver of the draft.

In the case of payments from import of goods and services originating in the United States, in every case once the seller has announced his answer, the matter should be communicated so that necessary steps can be taken.

Qotbzadeh on UN Representative

LD301856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1730 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a press, radio and television conference announced that Iran will not send a representative to take part in the session of the UN Security Council.

[Begin Qotbzadeh recording] It was decided by the Revolution Council that considering the conditions under which the Security Council will hold its session and the lack of confidence in this session among our people, our presence at this Security Council session will not be fruitful in our confrontation with the U.S. Government. Therefore, neither I nor any official related to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or any official of the Islamic Republic of Iran will take part in this session.

Naturally, we have asked the UN secretary general not to hold this session. But because of the rules governing the United Nations, this request might not be granted. Therefore we are waiting to see how this session will deal with the problem of Iran and our rightful demands and how they will act. We still believe that if the Security Council intends to observe this crisis in the work, it should naturally consider the roots of this crisis--that is to say, the 25 years of crime under the deposed shah. It should even insist on considering this root and thus prevent any future crisis which might result from similar regimes in the world.

Now, we hope that the Security Council will investigate the presence of the deposed shah in the United States, the country with whose support these crimes of the past 25 years were committed.

Naturally, if it [Security Council] does this and does not act unilaterally and does not judge unilaterally, the public opinion of our people will shed its pessimism about this organization--that is to say, the Security Council--and in our opinion the way will be open in the future for an effective role to be played by this international organization in solving international problems.

Kuwait Demonstration Praised

JN302010 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Nov 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to the Kuwaiti Muslim people who attacked the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait today and who have decleared their support for their Muslim brothers in Iran.

Greetings to the heroic Kuwaiti people who have stood by the Islamic Revolution in its conflict with the fierce U.S. imperialism. Greetings to the people who have proved to the United States that Iran does not stand alone in the arena and that any aggression against Iran means too destruction of U.S. interests in Kuwait, namely, the closure of oil wells and an attack against its presence there. Greetings to the faithful people who have taught the United States that the Muslim nation is one and alert and that the Muslims resemble the human body, the organs of which jump to the rescue if one organ complains of an ailment. This does not enable the United States to launch war against Iran and befriend Kuwait or any other Muslim country. The Muslims are one hand against others.

Perhaps the United States expected this courageous stand by the Arab Muslim people in Kuwait, or by all other Muslim people. That is why the United States asked its nationals in 11 Muslim countries to depart and [word indistinct] a few days ago.

The Islamic Revolution in Iran--which considers itself the possession of the Muslim nation and all the oppressed people of the world--hopes that the fraternal Kuwaiti people will escalate their revolutionary stands against the United States and not be intimidated by threats, aggression and acts of violence. The Islamic Revolution expects that all other Muslim peoples will bravely declare their stands in practical ways. They must stop the flow of oil and withdraw their huge assets from foreign banks. They must share in the siege against the United States. They must declare their support for Iran's just demands.

Our humane revolution puts high hopes on friendly Muslim peoples and not on some of the leaders, who do not represent their peoples' stands but adopt cowardly stands against the Islamic Revolution in support of the United States. Describing these leaders, Imam Khomeyni said: It is better for them to heed our advice in condemning and denouncing the United States by using the lance they have in their hands, the lance of oil. If they do not do that, their people may force them to face the same destiny of the deposed shah.

In conclusion, we reiterate our greetings to the heroic Kuwaiti people and present them with a thousands thanks, a thousand thanks from the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Khaddam Message

JN301946 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tehran--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh received Brig Gen Muhammad al-Khuli this evening. Brigadier al-Khuli conveyed a message from 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Brigadier al-Khuli reiterated Syria's great concern over preserving and strengthening the Iranian Revolution. Brigadier al-Khuli and Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh reviewed current developments in the crisis between the Iranian Revolution and the United States.

The Iranian Defense Minister will receive Brig Muhammad al-Khuli tomorrow. Brigadier al-Khuli arrived in Tehran this afternoon.

Qotbzadeh Press Conference

ID302350 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Press conference by Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadeq Qotbzadeh on 30 November correspondents not identified]

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign minister and head of the Islamic Republic of Iran's radio and television, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, held a press interview this afternoon with foreign reporters and correspondents. The following is the full text of this interview:

[Begin Qotbzadeh recording] Ladies and gentlemen, there's limited time. Well, the announcement that I would like to make is that according to the decision made by the Revolution Council, we are not attending the Security Council's meeting tomorrow. And obviously, we keep our contacts with the authorities of the United Nations for further discussion and deliberations of the Security Council. This is the announcement I would like to make, and now I am open to any questions.

[Question indistinct] Well, I welcome this decision because with such a decision [words indistinct] and it shows also to what extent the American foreign policy was [words indistinct] to get him out of there and to expose the shah as he is before the international public opinion.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] (?We met with) the Mexican authorities and explained our situation and our viewpoint.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, I have heard that they are there and well. I really don't know. I have never talked to them. I don't know. [passage indistinct] Well, after all, I don't believe that, at least I hope to believe that these international instances are not totally under the influence and order of the Americans. Secondly, I hope also that they don't take such measures; and thirdly, if in spite of all these things and all our legitimate demands they go on with the condemnation, the decision isnot binding [as heard] and we don't accept it.

[Question] If the shah goes to Egypt, what will you do?

[Answer] If the shah goes to Egypt we'll continue to demand his return from Egypt and I'm sure it's going to be a great deal of trouble in Egypt to return him to you.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] At the moment we haven't come, we'll cross the bridge when we come to it, we haven't come to (?that yet).

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, from the beginning the crisis was started by the United States by taking the shah over there, as we believe now, then they have lied over the condition of his health and our request of sending two physicians to examine if it's the truth has been turned down by the United States. Then the crisis started. (?And) that precise opposition diffused this crisis and it was escalated. But unfortunately the United States had chosen the hard line and continued to escalate the crisis as they wanted.

But this time we are firm in our decision and are not going to be dissuaded from what we have decided and it is for the United States to accept now and accept that what we have done, as we warned [words indistinct] to our revolution and we don't back down [words indistinct] in argument.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, we'll decide that when the war will come.

[Question] Mr Minister, could you help us? Most of the journalists have to write (?some) pieces about you, as the new foreign minister. Could you tell us about your life, your background.

[Answer] Well, at least I've been to the (?southern) United States (?twice). [laughter] And I was on the verge of being kicked out of France a couple of times, too.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, I was in Canada.

[Question] How long were you there?

[Answer] A year.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] No, on the west coast.

[Words and question indistinct]

[Answer] No, not interested.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, the charge d'affaires had come to the Foreign Ministry by himself and he was given asylum and obviously it was not the case for them to be on trial.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] It was unfair. I see myself as a nice guy. [laughter]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I don't think that the question of compromise arises. We have demanded the return of the shah because we believe that it is not only the problem of the shah himself. As the shah actually himself has declared, if he goes on trial it will be the trial of the last few presidents of the United States who have interfered in our affairs and have kept the shah in power. [Words indistinct] it's extremely important for us to put on trial actually the policy of intervening in our affairs by the United States over the past 25 years. Therefore, it is the (?distorted) history of our country by the United States, it is the plunderingness [as heard] of our country by the United States and it is the tortures and killings that happened in this country by the United States Government which are going to be on trial. Therefore, this is the legitimate right of a people to go on, to investigate, to explore the cruelties, the miseries that we had and the victims that (?they had), to show not only to our people but to the whole world the (?point) of the injustice which (?the nation has) suffered and I'm sure that the countries around the world have been submitting to the same sort of pressure and the governmental intervention by the United States. [words indistinct]

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what did you think of the efforts by Congressman Hansen and former Senator Abourezk and would you accept any discussion with an American in future?

[Answer] Senator Abourezk is acting as a lawyer, therefore he is not sort of mediating anything and [words indistinct]. And Congressman Hansen, well, I don't think that was of any good whatsoever, it was good for Mr Hansen, it wasn't good for the (?cause).

[Question] Would you accept it if (?another American was here) to discuss the situation?

[Answer] [Word indistinct] Official Americans but certainly not of an individual. Anybody can come here and discuss [words indistinct].

[Question] On what basis would you have the United States (?pursuing talks) in Iran?

[Answer] Well, (?when in doubt) I have to find a solution for the United States? You see, we have proposed a solution, that is to say the process by which they can return the shah to Iran and I have repeated that. If the United States accepts this fact, that the shah could be a criminal and immediately accept an international hearing, a (?jury) acceptable to us, of our choice, to investigate the case and the United States promised to accepting as binding [as heard] the decision, at that time the United States could return the shah easily, that is through the international (?influence). Now, even we can go further and we say if the Security Council eventually agrees to open up [words indistinct] to do the job, I think that would be another (?problem). But nevertheless, we've got to have the shah here.

[Words indistinct]

[Question] If the United States agreed to such a forum at which the shah's future was determined, would the hostages be released if the United States agreed to the forum or would you hold them until the shah was eventually returned?

[Answer] Well, you take it for granted that the decisions and declarations of the United States are (?trustworthy). Unfortunately, our past experience shows that we cannot trust them. Therefore, the mere agreement doesn't satisfy us. We have to see the actual (?work) of this committee and if the United States eventually bound itself as a result of this decision and the [word indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, those people who were in the embassy [words indistinct] taken by the students over there, and among them are a certain number of people who are much higher than the charge d'affaires in their activities and their relations with the CIA. As far as the charge d'affaires is concerned, he has come himself to the Foreign Ministry, and the Foreign Ministry at that time decided to give [words indistinct] asylum to them and [words indistinct] asylum according to the promise that the foreign minister at that time had given and (?he) honored.

[Indistinct questions]

[Answer] (Word indistinct] are going to be in a position to discuss about the further developments of this subject.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, the Americans do not agree with our conditions. We do not agree with their conditions either. We are equal, and certainly there is not, there is not any date for the trial of the spies.

[Question indistinct] [Words indistinct] As I understand you, you have been suggesting that the United States might find a way to extradite the shah if there were [words indistinct] international tribunal in the United States that would hear evidence against the shah. That would avoid the extradition problem and would permit the publication of [words indistinct].

[Answer] Well, you are constantly confronted--and it is one of those ironies of our time--you are constantly confronted with such a number of words from the American side, and it is not only concerning Iran, it is practically concerning other countries around the world. And that it, the American public opinion wants this and that. The electioneers require that [word indistinct] that one resident wants to be elected and the other shouldn't be elected. Or the legal system of the United States permits this or that. That is to say, the whole world should revolve on the concepts and the way of life that the Americans have imposed around the world. My point is simply this: according to what law the United States has interfered in our affairs, have sent spies here, have committed the crimes here? According to what law they are trained (?to be) torturers and our country in the United States? According to what law and regulations and what (?process), process of law they have made these contracts that they plundered our country. If they can find any process of law to do all (?these injustice) I am sure they are intelligent enough to find a process of law to return the shah.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, by nature I'm optimistic.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] No, I can't.

[Question] [Words indistinct] The Iranian Government not guarantee their safe passage, even with your army, out of the country?

[Answer] I have already said that I have never even talked to them or even had any contacts (?directly) with them, and I don't know what is the position, whether they want (?first aid) [words indistinct] whatever they had, we'll discuss that [words indistinct] I have no more details on the subject.

[Question] Mr Minister, I'd like to repeat the same question that somebody put already. Suppose the shah leaves the United States for some third country, for example Egypt, are you going to keep the hostages. And if the United States insists that the issue is out of their hands then what will be the situation? Are you going to keep the hostages?

[Answer] Well, the shah is out of their hands. As I said before, first of all we have not come to that, we haven't come to the bridge to cross it yet, and certainly the crisis will not be totally defused at that time, and [words indistinct] we've got to [words indistinct] go on to see what's going to happen. If the shah goes, definitely the hostages will not be released immediately.

[Question] [Words indistinct] The usual figure for the number of hostages in the embassy, the American hostages, is 49. [Words indistinct] (?Can you) confirm that is the correct figure of American hostages and are there any non-American hostages still in there?

[Answer] No, there is no non-American except (?some) Pakistanis who decided to stay there and didn't want to go because they wanted to cook for the Americans, who loved that, and it (?seems) to cause (?complaints), and the exact number I don't know.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I've already answered that question, and no date has been set.

[Question] [Words indistinct] conditions of your government are under which it might be possible to release the hostages? Are you in fact in a position to dictate those terms to the students who are holding them? Are the students dictating their own terms or are you in a position, you or the ayatollah, to impose your will upon the students?

[Passage indistinct]

[Question] Ayatollah Khomeyni yesterday said that Carter, Nixon and Johnson should be tried, Mr Minister. Could you comment?

[Answer] Well, it is--certainly Ayatollah Khomeyni has said (?it). The shah has said it before him. He said: If I should go on trial the other presidents [words indistinct] should be on trial, too.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, as I said, the trial has not started yet, and we will see what's going to come out of the trial.

[Question] Mr Minister, why has there been such a [words indistinct] turnaround in your attitude to the United Nations Security Council? Mr Bani Sadr [words indistinct]. Surely you have nothing to lose by presenting your case to the council.

[Answer] Well our... [pauses]. Let's put it that way. The manner in which the Security Council was called upon, or had decided to convene, created some suspicion in our public opinion, because, if you remember, we have asked the United Nations that the Security Council be convened, and that request has been turned down. And all of a sudden we found that the secretary general has asked for the convening of the Security Council within 24 hours; the Americans totally and immediately agreed upon. And that manner, frankly speaking, has created some suspicion here, and accordingly the Revolution Council decided not to participate at this time.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] That would be very good. I am sure that would create a good atmosphere between Iran and the United States, and I am sure the hostages will be released, and we have already promised it is going to be (?an) open trial, and even the representative of Mr Carter can participate in the trial, and the other representatives of the press, and see what's going on, and we are going to have a good show for the whole world how the criminals can do the job, and with what help, and whose help, for 25 years.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, especially our [word indistinct] our neighboring countries, we (?have) particular attention, and we believe that we are to collaborate closely with all the governments interested in the area to secure the independence of the Persian Gulf. Any country who agrees with this principle and accepts the concept of noninterference and (?the) mutual respect, we will have (?the same) with that country, and there is no exception.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Unfortunately, Iraq had intervened in our affairs directly in Kordestan [words indistinct] and we are trying to solve that problem with sternness and (?keenness) and the wisdom necessary. (?But) I hope that, (?I must say), (?should not come to war).

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Unfortunately [words indistinct].

[Question and answer indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Definitely, (?I understand that).

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well if the shah continues to stay there [words indistinct] the United States (?will move) to a right direction. [word indistinct] Could happen again, could happen too. So, how many reasons do you want? (?Two) of them are enough?

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] What National Front?

[Question] The National Front's letter to...[interrupted]

[Answer] Where?

[Question] (?To) Khomeyni asking...[sentence unfinished]

[Answer] Which National Front, where?

[Reply indistinct]

[Answer] National Front of Iran?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] Does (?it) exist? [word indistinct]

[Question] I don't know. I'm just asking you.

[Answer] Oh. It's not serious.

[Question and answer indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Sorry.

[Question] The hostages are being held, in part, [words indistinct] by which to have the United States return the shah. If the shah leaves the United States, how can the onus remain on Washington to have him returned? And what would then be the legitimate reason for holding the hostages?

[Answer] Well, let's put it that way: If you capture a thief and tell him to return what he has stolen from you, and you say that if you don't that I've got to take you to trial, and all of a sudden the (?buy), his friend comes, and he gives the material to him and says well go away, and at that time (?he says), well look, buy, I don't have your material with me. Now let me go. How do you feel about that?

[Question] If the shah went to another country [words indistinct] the United States [words indistinct] interfere in the affairs of that country in order to return the shah?

[Answer] (?Well), it's simple as that. The United States has the power to not let him go, to prevent it now.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This is the responsibility of the United States. The shah is in United States, and I'm sure that the United States, who has the power to destroy the whole world in a couple of hours, has the power to keep the poor shah over there.

[Question] Mr Minister, [words indistinct] Do you foresee a moment when the Revolution Council (?should) come to a political decision, because of certain circumstances [words indistinct]. Could you foresee such a moment?

[Answer] At this time I don't foresee any such circumstances. I'm terribly sorry that this has been (?finished).

Khomeyni Interview Part I

AT301520 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 30 Nov 79 pp 1, 13 AT

[Part I of exclusive interview with Iranian religious leader Khomeyni by ELEVTHEROTIPIA correspondent G. Mavros on 29 November at Khomeyni's home in Qom, shown on Iranian television with rights ceded by ELEVTHEROTIPIA to the newspapers EL PAESE and ESPRESSO and to the Swedish Radio Service]

[Text] [Question] After the recent events it is obvious that a U.S. attack against Iran could become a threat to international peace. Do you believe the Americans would risk something of the sort only to protect the criminal shah or do you believe they have other aims?

[Answer] They may have other aims, too, because we cannot perceive any humanitarianism in Carter and his group. That they have no humanitarianism is obvious from the fact that they are in no great hurry to extradite the shah. This is so because if they supported humanitarianism they would not be willing to sacrfice 35 million people for the sake of one man. They threaten 35 million people with an economic boycott, imagining that these people will die of starvation. They threaten to start a war which will not only hurt Iran but will cause bloodshed in other countries as well. It seems that the affair is not so much an issue of humanitarianism but that it hides other issues. One of the most probable possibilities is that they know exactly what crimes they have committed through this perverted person. They are absolutely aware that many of the crimes Mohammed Reza committed are not known except to Presidents. Even their own administration may not know these crimes.

It is obvious that Carter is terrified and shudders at the fact that should Mohammad Reza be tried and condemned Carter's crimes and the crimes of other Presidents would be proven.

As we had asked for the trial of Mohammad Reza and as we are still asking for it and shall always ask for it, with God's help we shall also ask that the Presidents and all those who participated in these crimes, regardless of the position they occupied and regardless of whether they were called Carter, Nixon or Johnson, be put on trial. (Editor's note: Khomeyni means a kind of Nuremberg trial).

We shall ask that anyone who participated (in the crimes) be tried and we shall condemn them. For these reasons and because he is afraid that his chances for the Presidency will be reduced, Carter tries everything in various ways. Currently, he is trying the forceful way.

Not a day passes that we do not receive through the Foreign Ministry one, two or three protests from various countries which beg, advise or demand the release of the hostages and so forth. These protests, which of course are prompted by Carter, prove that he is terrified like every traitor who imagines that such maneuvers can produce results. Thus, with such maneuvers he seeks his reelection. As experience has taught us, the principles of these superpowers and of those states with somewhat less power are not concerned at all about individuals or about their own people. They only seek gains. They are concerned only for their own interests and nobody else's. If part of their people is being destroyed or if the people of other countries are being destroyed, they are willing to accept the sacrifice to gain an office or some profits. They are not at all concerned with what goes on around them.

When I was in Paris I heard a story. A politician had arrived and he told me that at the time disturbances were taking place in China and he was wondering what might happen. According to the translation that was made for me, that person had said that they had people in China who did not mean much to them. They were concerned about the furniture which was of great value and they were afraid that it might be destroyed. They were not concerned at all about the people.

This is precisely the problem. Those who have never had a humane education and those who do not take an example from the lowering of the heavens [as published] do not care about anyone but themselves.

Carter is one of those people who have not had divine [as published] education. Even recently, we heard that he went to church to pray for the release of the hostages. His prayers are like those of Mohammad Reza. They are something like what our educated people say: We congratulate a cat because it has acquired value [as published]. It is obvious that Carter's intentions are to save the shah, do something for him since they are both of the same mold. It is up to him to see what his interests are: Begin a war to gain the Presidency and in the process ruin his country, because he will certainly lose the war, or see what his true interests are.

There is no possibility of him winning this war. For this reason, he only has to extradite a criminal who for 50 years [as published] killed us and our children--you must have seen how many crippled there are because of tortures--destroyed our resources and led our country to nihilism.

If he delivers Mohammad Reza to us, we shall release the hostages for whom he is praying and we shall forgive them, although we know they are guilty of spying.

[Question] Articles in the Western press describe the Iranian regime as a dictatorship by you and dominated by chaos. Because this is the first time that you have directly addressed our countries (Editor's note: Greece, Italy, Sweden), how do you reply to these charges?

[Answer] I regret that the West, with all this fanfare it is creating in the world about its civilization and humanitarianism, allows the information media, which is the most influential media, to write such things about Iran which never occurred. It advertises and publishes precisely the opposite of what is happening in Iran.

What countries are these with such a press? Is such freedom of the press an honor for their countries? Is this the meaning of a sound and correct freedom of the press? How can the media write such lies?

The media says we have a dictatorship in our country. Where does it see dictatorship in our country? What dictatorship? The media should come to our country to show us where dictatorship is. In this country, everyone acts and behaves freely.

For 5 months we gave freedom to all political parties and fronts. The people who had committed treason against this country in the past reactivated themselves and began undermining our democracy, involved themselves in intrigues that were incited from the nest of spies, the U.S. Embassy. It was proven that some reporters had gone everywhere. Their dossiers are open to examination by anyone.

After months of absolute freedom, when all newspapers and parties were free, all pens and rostrums free, we discovered that the hands of our enemies had spread everywhere.

For this reason, when it was proven in court that all these things had been encouraged by the United States and the Zionists, the courts themselves, not we, put a stop to their activities, arrested them and later brought them to trial.

It is being said that we have a dictatorship here. Well, you are here (Editor's note: The reporters) You can travel throughout the country and see for yourselves.

Now, about the chaos. This is inevitable for every regime that replaces another regime. In France, which as people say is one of the most civilized countries, what happened after its revolution? Was it as good and clear as ours? Of course not. How many people were killed? How many casualties did the Russian Revolution have? Or the other revolutions?

We claim our revolution was unique in the world because it was an Islamic Revolution. Precisely because it was Islamic, all the people of this nation participated. It was not a revolution in which one regime supplants another or a colonel topples a regime. An entire nation arose; a Muslim nation that was guided by Islamic morals. It rose up and overthrew the adversary. It triumphed. The very day it triumphed all airports opened, as opposed to other revolutions in which all stations, all entry points, airports and the press are closed down immediately.

We demand this understanding because it is just and is based on facts. No revolution like ours was so quiet, at least in what concerns Islamic structures.

We follow Islam, and Islam has its own rules. Even after victory over such a power, although many traitors and criminals were not killed on the spot but were arrested and imprisoned, despite the fact that they were very few and that many of them should have been shot, we behaved well toward them although they were guilty. They were imprisoned until the day of their trial. When their guilt had been proven in court, when it was proven that they had killed many people and what kind of crimes they had committed, they were then punished.

However, all the other people, from all walks of life, took their position in our society, the position they deserve. We do not have a chaos that creates fear among us. We have less chaos than any other country which has passed through such an earthquake like our revolution. There is no chaos in our country. In any case, the remnants of the previous regime and those people who do not wish this country to have tranquility are still here and we have not yet punished them.

Of course these people are encouraged and helped from abroad. We are not afraid of them because the country is in our hands and under our control. If it has been stated that there is some disturbance, this is the invention of some journalists who are paid by the shah. They are no problem, although they have done so many dirty things.

[Question] Islamic religion is compassionate. Do you think there can be compassion for the hostages in the U.S. Embassy before or after their trial?

[Answer] The Islamic religion pardons at the suitable moment and it can be compassionate for the accused whose guilt has been proven, but only to a limited extent. Therefore, if these hostages are guilty and their guilt has been proven, according to the Islamic religion, punishment should be imposed. However, in some instances it is up to the religious leader to grant pardons.

Were the United States to deliver to us the criminal and his assets which are kept in U.S. banks, then we can be compassionate to these (hostages) even if their guilt has been proven.

[Question] Do you believe that the Arab governments which support the criminal acts of the Americans will be punished by their people who are still faithful to Allah?

[Answer] We hope that the Arab countries which have been what this country suffered for 50 years--30 of them under Mohammed Reza's reign were nothing but destruction, executions of our youth, destruction of our farms, paralysis of our economy and sciences--will agree with us that support to a criminal was given by another criminal. We expected the Islamic countries to participate in the great revival of the Islamic tradition. What has happened? The Islamic countries have not followed the road of Islam although their people are true Muslims.

Their leaders should know that what befell Mohammad Reza can befall them too. It is better for them to take seriously our advice, support our nation, condemn the United States and use the weapon in their hands which is called oil.

They should know that their true friends need them. Why do you become the objects of false imagination since you know that you cannot confront the superpowers? The present is not like the past. Anything can happen. For this reason, their nations may possibly implement Islam's recommendations. Then they will suffer what Mohammad Reza suffered at the hands of our nation.

Khomeyni Interview Part II

ATO11322 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 1 Dec 79 p 11 AT

[Part II of "exclusive interview" with Iranian religious leader Khomeyni by ELEVTHEROTIPIA correspondent G. Mavros on 29 November at Khomeyni's home in Qom, shown by Iranian television with rights ceded by ELEVTHEROTIPIA to newspapers EL PAESE and ESPRESSO and to the Swedish radio service]

[Text] [Question] Certain Iranian political parties argue that the "council of notables" [as published] put together a draft resolution which only fits Islamic ideology and prevents any political action by them in the future. What is your answer?

[Answer] These political parties either did not even glance at the constitution, or they did not study it sufficiently or they are simply attempting to express their objections to it. Article 26 of the constitution states that all political parties can meet and hold discussions and that religious minorities are free, under the prerequisite that they do not plot against the country, the nation or against the Islamic Republic. This is what the constitution states.

This is the problem which we have had to face right from the start: The nation rose and shouted: "Allah ou Akbar, we want an Islamic republic." This is why the nation rose up. From the moment the people triumphed various groups sprang up in the country or they came in from overseas and they started creating problems. One such group wanted only a democratic regime and argued that the word Islamic should be avoided.

Another said it wanted a republican regime and yet another wanted a republican Islamic republic. Our people voted by 98.2 percent, in order not to say by 100 percent, for the establishment of an Islamic republic. How is it then that these groups which represent 2 percent now attempt to enforce their will and they create problems?

After these symptoms we followed the tactics of step by step development. We entered the period of elections and when these persons saw the people voting (in support of the Islamic republic) they started creating new problems and they attempted to prevent the drafting of the constitution.

After this they started checking the people's crosses of preference for the candidates and they started spreading feelings of doubt and questioning so that the candidates they did not like should not be elected.

After the election of the candidates (for the council of notables) they again started creating problems over the composition of the assembly and the articles it would ratify.

When the national assembly ratified the constitution they started creating problems over the total of constitutional authority.

Under this constitution our republic is superior to that of any country in the world and yet these people continue to create problems stating that political parties will be unable to function in the future. We would like to see what else these political parties will demand.

When we say to them, you are free and there will never be censorship, what more do they want? Do they mean that these rules which we have adopted will deprive us of our nationality? We do not think so. We do ask them, however, not to undermine the Islamic republic, not to plot against Islam.

When the constitution states that all political parties and minorities are free, under the only prerequisite that they will not undermine our nationality and Islam, then why do they protest? What does this prerequisite bind them to?

You (the newspapermen) who have come from overseas can see: Is the fact that our democratic regime is Islamic mean that we have no democracy? These people have been sent from overseas and they are still on the lists of the CIA.

Our constitution, which stresses freedom, even gives freedom to those who scream that it has no freedoms.

[Question] Do you believe that Orthodoxy or Catholicism could assist you in your struggle against imperialism?

[Answer] The pope sent one of his envoys here to negotiate with us and his opinion was that we should release the hostages captured in the spies den. We discussed the issue with the pope and we informed him of the crimes committed here, because we thought it likely that news of these crimes had not yet reached him, and we asked him, "you that considers yourself a holy father and an apostle of messiah Christ ought to behave like he would have done. If Christ was here now would you Mr Pope and the religious heirarchy, would you have given such dimensions (to the case) that Christ would ally himself with Carter and the dethroned shah leaving this oppressed nation without help?"

We have been oppressed for more than 50 years.

Carter has taken our criminal and we are asking him to return him to us. These people we have captured as hostages, and it is not at all known whether they are members of the diplomatic mission, did all sorts of jobs except the job of the diplomat, as proved by many documents. We are of the opinion that these people were here as spies in order to destroy our country.

If Christ was here and we told him what we told the pope, would he have listened to our case or would he have supported Carter and the shah?

If he believes that he could have supported the oppressor then we would have replied that this is against Christianity. This is why, Mr Pope, if you do believe in some God or prophet then look to see where justice lies.

[Question] Do you believe that the European countries, most of which have conservative governments, could help you financially? If yes then what are your conditions?

[Answer] The countries of Europe, some of which have very old civilizations despite their depraved way of life, have at their disposal a certain technological apparatus which we truly need. Although we know that many of them bend their heads and kneel to Carter, we will yet try to cooperate with them. During the time of the oppression under Mohammad Reza many of these countries took 90 percent from our country yet they did not even offer 10 percent back. If they truly want to work in our country then they have nothing to fear. You gentlemen of Europe know this very well. You must, however, forget the era of Reza and you must think on more correct lines that what we are asking from Carter, who is also being helped by the pope, is not at all illegal but that on the contrary it is justice.

Khomeyni's Grandson on Occupation

LD030901 [Editorial report] Paris LE MONDE in French 30 November publishes on pages 1 and 3 a 1,400-word Eric Rouleau Tehran dispatch outlining the circumstances of Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr's dismissal and discussing the policy which the former foreign minister had followed. Rouleau points out that Bani Sadr thought the hostages affair could lead to the collapse of the Islamic republic--a view not shared by the "Qom strategists."

"Seyyed Hoseyn, Imam Khomeyni's grandson and adviser explained to us on Monday 26 November: 'The occupation of the U.S. Embassy is particularly profitable both in the Third World and in Iran itself.' Hoseyn's theory, which is as well-argued as Mr Bani Sadr's, could be summarized as follows:

"1. The blows dealt against U.S. imperialism have absorbed all the internal conflicts which were undermining the Islamic Republic, and have united the entire population, regardless of class and political leanings, under the imam's banner. The embassy's occupation is the most popular event that has occurred since the monarchy was overthrown. 'It has enabled us to open the door to a strategic alliance between the Islamic movement and the secular and left-wing groups and to a tactical alliance with the Soviet bloc,' Seyyed Hoseyn told us in particular.

"2. 'The Third World and Muslim peoples, especially the Arabs now regard the Iranian Revolution as their own.' The occupation of the U.S. Embassy has been seen by them as an exciting challenge to the most powerful of the two superpowers. 'We have therefore liberated these peoples from fear, from "psychological occupation," which is more effective than any other, to which U.S. imperialism subjected them,' Seyyed Hoseyn stated, the seizure of diplomats as hostages is not regarded by Third World populations as a violation of international law about which, moreover, they understand very little. 'The poor and underprivileged despise the legal and meddlesome minds of the rich and powerful,' Seyyed Hoseyn added and he is considered to be as 'radical' as his grandfather."

1 DECEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Use of Weapons Taught

LD010522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0345 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary from the "Step by Step With Schools" program]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, no doubt you have heard the imam's message calling on men, women, young and old, Kurds and the Farsis to mobilize themselves militarily. The fact is that the imam is reminding us of the sensitivity of the period and, by drawing the attention of all strata of the nation to the fundamental problem under the present circumstances, namely the struggle against America, he is dealing the severest blow to the criminal America. It is therefore our duty to remain alert during these sensitive and fateful days and in response to the call of the nation's imam say: Here I am.

Dear sister and brother pupils, now that the imam, having taken his stance, has created panic in the White House, we must, as before, join together and, led by the imam, revenge the blood of tens of thousands of our martyrs. Our victory at this juncture is only possible by avoiding our personal differences. In particular, now that the imam has issued his order, we must all learn how to use weapons. [The commentary is followed by brief recorded interviews with pupils from a school in Tehran. They complain about lack of facilities for military training.]

Effectiveness of Paramilitary Forces

LD010556 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0445 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

["Fringe of the News" program by the analysis group of the central news unit]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, greetings: The UN Security Council, seen as a major source of decisionmaking in resolving major politico-military crises at the international level, in fact lacks such power. At a time when the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution refers to the Security Council as a made-to-order body which wants to deal with the political crisis between Iran and America, indeed he is making an accurate statement.

The guidelines set out by the leader of the revolution with regard to promoting military training for everyone in the country proved once again that our struggle against America has for some time gone beyond oil disputes. Now our struggles against the world-devouring America have reached the stage of armed struggle and proper war. Having been quite aware of this stage of our struggle, the leader of the revolution states in his guidelines: Everyone must learn how to shoot, how to fight; our nation's youths must be armed and, in addition to their religion and faith, they must also become armed with material and weaponry equipment.

Liberation struggles in many countries as well as the methods adopted by these countries in fighting the world-devouring elements can serve as a valuable experience for our people. It has been observed on many occasions that the outcome of direct and organized attack and confrontation with the enemy has not been the determining factor in deciding the result; rather, in a great many countries the mobilization of paramilitary forces which are created through the people's organization and which are linked in the form of small and big nuclei, play a more effective role than military forces and their operations.

Statement on Laingen

LD011152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The student followers of the imam's policy stationed at the U.S. spy center have issued a statement today about the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy--the U.S. spy charge d'affaires--and two of his companions who are staying at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Qotbzadeh Denies Laingen Statement

LD011121 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Interviewed by a correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: I have never said in any interview that the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy and two of his companions could leave Iran. Rather, it has been announced that, if the U.S. Embassy's charge d'affaires and his two companions, who have sought asylum in the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, should leave this ministry, the ministry would not accept any responsibility for them.

Students Declare Laingen Hostage

NC011045 Paris AFP in English 1044 GMT 1 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 1, (AFP)--The militant Iranian students occupying the U.S. Embassy here said today that the American charge d'affaires, Bruce Laingen, and two other U.S. diplomats thought to be in the Foreign Ministry building were their hostages.

The Islamic students, who spoke to the AFP by telephone, said that Mr Laingen and the other diplomats were under their surveillance.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said during a press conference yesterday that Mr Laingen and the other two were "free to leave the country when they wished." But he added it would be difficult to protect them on the route from the ministry building to the airport.

Students Vote For Constitution

LD011218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed at the U.S. spy nest, in a telephone contact with the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced:

Regrettably the agents of imperialism and Zionism have spread rumors in town that we are not going to vote for the constitution. This is a package of lies. And the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy will participate in the constitution referendum and, just as we openly announced in Statement No 55, we believe that undoubtedly one of the most important steps determining the destiny of the revolutionary nation of Iran, after the referendum for the Islamic Republic, will be the working out, codification and approval of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Nevertheless, in certain parts of the country reports have been circulated to the effect that the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy would not vote for the constitution. And this, too, is one of the basic tricks of the United States, and we are confident that our dear compatriots will not be deceived by such vile deeds.

Qotbzadeh On 'U.S. Sabotage'

LD011337 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations today, warned against new plots by U.S. world-devouring imperialism and international Zionism. The text of Qotbzadeh's letter is as follows:

Mr Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations:

U.S. imperialism and international Zionism have now resorted to a new plot. At a time when Your Excellency is striving to calm the global crisis engendered by the United States, certain elements have spread rumors such as those by CBS commentator Carl Rowan, that the agents of the Ayatollah Khomeyni may resort to a series of terrorist operations in the United States. They have also prevented U.S. public opinion from knowing the facts and are thus provoking uniformed people so that the United States might be able to continue continue its crimes on an international level.

Therefore these violent events which the U.S. mass media are now predicting and whose implementation they are trying to prepare public opinion for, have been directed by the subversive agents running the United States. The aim behind this plot is to give the people of the United States and of other countrries a negative attitude toward the Islamic Revolution of Iran and to cover up the crimes of Zionism and the U.S. Government in our country.

It is interesting to note that these same elements, according to information we have received, now intend to embark on a series of sabotage operations in Iran, in order to portray the sabotage operations in the United States as a reprisal for the Tehran operations and, with this psychological warfare, to prepare public opinion for their subsequent crimes.

While warning the Security Council we declare that in view of Iran's nonparticipation in this session, the occurrence of such incidents on the eve of the convening of the council is intended so that they could impose their views on the members of the council and to make the United Nations partner to their present and future crimes. We insist that you, who are shouldering an onerous responsibility for the preservation of world peace, circulate the contents of this letter as an official document of the Security Council among all the delegations from UN member countries so that it may become clear that it is international Zionism and its agents who are endeavoring to jeopardize world peace.

[Signed] The minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

Sri Lankan Minister's Efforts

BK011308 Hong Kong AFP in English 1252 GMT 1 Dec 79 BK

[Text Colombo, 1 Dec (AFP)--Sri Lanka has made certain proposals to Iran to defuse tension and end the present deadlock in the crisis following the holding of hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the Foreign Ministry said here today.

These proposals were made by Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed when he met Iran's new Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Tehran yesterday, the ministry said. Details of the proposals were not disclosed.

The two foreign ministers viewed the prevailing crisis from all angles and the Sri Lanka minister put forward certain proposals which the Sri Lanka Government felt could defuse tension and end the deadlock as early as possible, the ministry said in a statement.

Mr. Hameed went to Iran earlier this week as a special emissary of President J.R. Jayewardene to explore ways as to how Sri Lanka could contribute to finding a solution that could bring about an end to the crisis.

Mr. Hameed met Iran's former Foreign Minister Bani Sadr in Tehran on Wednesday, just a few hours before he was sacked. They had detailed discussions on the crisis.

Mr. Hameed was the first foreign minister to meet Mr. Sadeq Qotbzadeh after his appointment as the new foreign minister of Iran, the ministry said.

Mr. Hameed told Mr. Qotbzadeh that President Jayewardene was deeply committed to the cause of international peace and it was this commitment that had brought him to Tehran.

Sri Lanka, former chairman of the nonaligned movement, is believed to have the blessings of some of the non-aligned countries in its initiative to defuse the crisis.

Mr. Hameed is now on his way to New York via London according to the Foreign Ministry. In New York he is expected to have discussions on the crisis with United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Later he is likely to go to Washington for talks with U.S. authorities.

Students Reiterate Demand

NC011340 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 1 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 1, (AFP)--The Islamic students occupying the U.S. Embassy here said again today they would put their hostages on trial if the ex-shah is not returned to Iran and would kill them at the "slightest" hint of military action to retake the mission.

"The date of the hostages' trial is up to the Iranian people," a spokesman for the students said. But he added that "if the shah is returned, it is possible we will pardon them."

The students, who have held the embassy since Nov. 4, refused to confirm or deny reports that some of the hostages had been transferred from the embassy and held elsewhere. We will protect them, but at the slightest alert we will kill them," the spokesman said.

The students also displayed at a new conference in the embassy new documents which they said proved the facility was not an American diplomatic mission, but a "nest of spies." [Words indistinct] we are detaining are diplomats, but a lot (of proof) that they are spies," a spokesman for the group said.

U.S. Embassy Reinforcements

NC011501 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 1 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1 (AFP)--The Islamic students holding 49 Americans hostage at the United States Embassy here have considerably reinforced the building's defences, Western correspondents today discovered.

Attending the embassy for a press conference given by the students, correspondents could see that sandbag ramparts had been set up in some of the inside terraces of the embassy. At one vantage point a heavy machinegun had been sited.

The number of armed student sentries on the rooftops of the embassy had also increased, the correspondents noted.

These defenses were not visible on previous occasions when correspondents visited the embassy.

On Thursday the students announced they were building up the embassy's defenses and that mines had been placed both in the garden and inside the buildings.

Mobilization Headquarters Statement

LD011852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Statement by the national mobilization headquarters of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. God commands you to prepare what you can afford in order to confront the enemy of God. The Koran, the valuable guide of mankind, so decrees: Mobilize all your powers in confrontation with the enemies of God, in battle with the foe of the people.

In these critical days, world imperialism, headed by the United States and its internal subserviant elements, is actively seeking with all its strength to crush our revolution and the liberty of our country, Iran. The imam of the faithful, the idol-breaking Khomeyni, has called the Iranian nation to another revolution [byam-e digar] and said: All must be soldiers in a Muslim country. In obeying this command and in order to mobilize all the forces of the nation, which is the manifestation of God's will and the only support for the revolution and the guarantor of the freedom of our country, the national mobilization headquarters of Iran, with the cooperation of military, peace-keeping organizations, revolutionary structures and civil organizations, has begun operations.

The decisions of this corps in the field of organizing and training the fighting people of Iran will be subsequently announced through the mass media.

[Signed] The national mobilization headquarters of Iran.

Revelation Statement No 15

LD012006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Revelation Statement No 15 issued by the student followers of the imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Nations of the world, rise, oh unending ocean of humanity, says Imam Khomeyni. In the course of history, nations have consistently been victimized by a powerful minority. In other words, history reflects the struggle of the deprived nations to gain their freedom from the claws of the dominating powers. As we witnessed last year in Iran, the faith and determination of a nation struggled against the mightiest powers and was eventually victorious. We wish to expose one of the deeds of imperialism vis-a-vis the deprived nations.

In order to (?consolidate) its positions, imperialism is expanding its spy networks throughout the world. The CIA is the most (?complex) of these organizations. Wherever a merciless crushing of nations takes place, the CIA footprint is apparent including in Chile during Dr Allende's regime, and in Iran during the time of Mosaddeq, that is, when the CIA returned the shah to power through a coup. The CIA continuously assisted the shah's regime in the application of torture and suffocation, and even following our Islamic Revolution under Imam Khomeyni's leadership and our victory, which we attained at the cost of 100,000 martyrs and 100,000 wounded, the United States did not stop protecting this criminal for a moment. Later, when that puppet was toppled thanks to the efforts of the Iranian nation, the CIA once again interfered in our internal affairs and all this is a blatant breach of human rights. It is interesting to note that these operations have been conducted and directed by individuals who are crying for human rights.

We observe in this document that the CIA, in order to implement its abominable designs, is using the cover of the embassy. [Passage omitted containing purported text of U.S. document]

As the document shows, the CIA had various officials under the name of embassy officials, for each one of whom it provided a cover so that their true character would not be disclosed. These covers are used to deceive the nations and promoting the CIA deeds. These documents are a warning to all the oppressed and deceived nations to rise up and investigate the U.S. Embassies in their countries.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Bani Sadr Criticizes Khomeyni

PA011820 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 1 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1 (AFP)--Ousted Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr, previously known as the "spiritual son" of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, today criticized his former chief and Iranian students for their charges that the United States controls the U.N. Security Council.

He remains minister for finance and economics.

"The United States is not all-powerful within the United Nations (?today) Mr. Bani Sadr said in an interview with the Tehran newspaper ETELA'AT. America is not in a weak position, he said, but "this does not mean that it can get the United Nations to approve all its resolutions."

In an indirect swipe at his successor, Iranian radio-television chief and new foreign minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Mr. Bani Sadr also charged that "through false propaganda, knowingly erroneous news reports and insults of the U.N. secretary general," the national media had misled the public into viewing Iranian participation at a security council meeting as useless.

Mr. Bani Sadr said that criticism levelled against him had left him "no choice but to resign" from the Foreign Ministry post. "For Iranian officials, the only path to follow is to centralize all of Iran's efforts against the ex-shah without, however, accepting direct negotiations with the American Government," he added.

USSR Envoy on Soviet Position

LD012020 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Moscow, Mohammad Mokri, in an interview with the American television ABC held in Moscow, commenting on the Soviet support to the Iranian Revolution said: The position of the Iranian Revolution is a humanitarian stand and due to the rightfulness of the Iranian nation and this revolution all the countries, including the Soviet Union, will morally help Iran. Mokri said: Not only are we not against the American nation but we feel high respect for them. Mokri said our struggles are against those who made the deposed shah rule in our country for many years and killed hundreds of thousands of our people.

Mokri said: I explicitly declare that the help which we expect from all the countries, including the Soviet Union, is a moral and political one. Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Moscow, who was being interviewed by the American television ABC, said: We are capable to fight by ourselves and we do not allow any country to interfere in the domestic affairs of our country under the pretext of a military (?aid).

Commenting on the fact that Iran does not want to be an arena for the superpowers' struggle and whether the Soviet Union has been informed of this fact or not, Mokri said: I am assured that the Soviet officials are well informed in this respect and they are aware that neither we like nor is it in the interest of the world peace that Iran to be the site of superpowers' encounter. Of course, Mokri added, the struggles of superpowers outside Iran have nothing to do with us and in which we will not interfere.

Commenting on the presence of 20 regiments of the Soviet forces on the Iran-Soviet border and also the presence of 20 Soviet warships in the Persian Gulf, and 30 warships in Mediterranean (?and) Black Seas, Mokri said: The Iran-Soviet relations are based on good neighbouring relations and the Soviet Government has repeated shown interest in our revolution and thus how can the Soviet Union possibly take an action which is not desired by Iran?

Mokri said during his visit to Iran and his meeting with Iran's Islamic Revolution leader, the imam declared that we do not like the Soviet Union to send troops to Iran to help us. Mokri said: As the imam has said, the revolution was brought about by masses of people and the full 35 million Iranians are ready to be martyrs in order to safeguard the Islamic Revolution.

On the occupation of the American Embassy and the world tension Mokri said the American Government, for the purpose of provocation, has launched propaganda against Iran in order to study the Soviet reaction to this question. On the Iranian support for the Soviet Muslims Mokri said: We do not interfere in the domestic affairs of the Soviet Union, but it is natural that Muslims and non-Muslims should have sympathy towards each other. We too have historic, cultural and religious background with the Soviet Muslims. However, Mokri added, all these are in the framework of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Students' 'Press Interview'

LD020141 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In a press interview held this afternoon with foreign correspondents at the former United States Embassy in Tehran, students following the path of imam revealed the following document: [begin unidentified speaker recording]

The Muslim students following the path of Imam Khomeyni. In the name of God, the beneficent, the merciful. To the people of the world, Arise, O infinite oceans of humans. From the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni.

Peoples and nations throughout history have constantly been victims of the governments of the minority in power. History shows the struggles of the deprived peoples to gain their identity and freedom [words indistinct] and as you witnessed a year ago in Iran, the power of the united will and (?strength) of the nation resisted the most sophisticated weapons and finally reached its goal. [words indistinct] as to the nature of imperialism is a feature of the deprived peoples. [words indistinct] guarantee [word indistinct] imperialism (?has) espionage networks all over the world. The CIA is the most inhuman and reactionary of those. Its role is (?preventing) the just demands of nations and (?their) liberation movements only to seek its own (?advantage). The rest of the status is evident to us. [sentence as heard] Wherever there is a ruthless suppression of a nation CIA footprints are left behind, as in Chile at the time of the overthrow of Allende, and in Iran in 1953 when the CIA mounted a coup d'etat putting the shah back in power, and even later continuously assisted the shah's regime in acts of torture and suppression. Then during the growing Islamic Revolution with the leadership of Imam Khomeyni our poverty stricken nation lost more than 600,000 [figure as heard] martyrs and more than 100,000 handicapped. And then even the United States Government did not stop its continuous support for this criminal. Then even after this (?puppet) was put of power [word indistinct] by the will of the nation the CIA did not [word indistinct] interfere in our affairs. And all of this is an obvious violation of human rights and it is very interesting to note that this has all been done by the people who call themselves supporters of human rights.

And now we feel that you must see direct evidence of the CIA involvement and decide for yourselves. The CIA was compelled to carry out its cruel plans under the pretext of a U.S. Embassy. The CIA had various agents as embassy personnel, to each of whom a cover was assigned, so that the true nature of his job would not be exposed. These covers were to deceive the nation and justify CIA activities. These facts and evidence call on all oppressed and deceived nations to rise and to seek the truth about the nature of the U.S. Embassy in their countries. And now the documents: [passage omitted containing purported text of U.S. document]

[Words indistinct] is only a single example of documents proving the facts that this embassy has not conformed to the normal duties of an embassy. For it participated in acts of espionage applied against the will of the Iranian nation. The rest of the documents will be exposed and simplified in official courts. The embassy in Tehran was a center for CIA. Plans were monitored against our people and we feel strongly that nations have a right to oppose any foreign involvement in their internal affairs. We also believe strongly that the normal people of the world and specifically the people of America have been deliberately kept uninformed towards the realities. They have not been properly informed of the nature of their government. We believe that the realization of these truths will bring about an awakening in the American nation. We know that when the Americans find the reality they will support our just cause and demand that the ex-shah be sent back to Iran for open trial and (?judgment).

We believe that it is the nation's responsibility to direct and evaluate the actions of the government and only that the will of the American people can be successful in changing the (?ruthless) path of the CIA. Huge (?propaganda) networks work along with the U.S. Government to distort the truth and censor the reality. This is natural. Suppressive powers like the CIA dread the awakening of the people because this awakening will lead to their own destruction. These systems try to deviate the general opinion of the people. Until they have [words indistinct] they are successful to challenge them [words indistinct] they have tried to distort the problem of the hostages and the nature of our just demands. These hostages are not simple, innocent diplomats who were working under the cover of diplomats. However, in reality, they were CIA officers.

The hostages have been participating in nondiplomatic activities and also we remind you that this document has been sent under the charge, Laingen. Even so, we assure the people of the world and the American people of the safety, health and comfort of the hostages because due to Islamic principles we want to have human conduct with them. And also we convey the message of the imam and the people that if the shah is returned the hostages will all be forgiven and freed. If the shah is not delivered an Islamic court will be set up and the spies will be tried in some (?Islamic) principles. Now we warn all systems of crime and tyranny that [word indistinct] the deprived people will be the inheritors of the world. We call on to all nations and to the American people to support the noble people of Iran to rise and struggle against injustice and tyranny and we depend on no force but that of God. Muslim students following the path of Imam Khomeyni. [end recording]

Qotbzadeh's PBS Interview

LD020216 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] [Announcer] Here is the full text of Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister and head of the radio and television of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with PBS reporters, via satellite.

[Question] Do you hear us, Mr Qotbzadeh?

[Answer] Yes, I hear you.

[Question] This is Robert MacNeil, and I'm with my colleague Jim Lehrer in Washington.

[Answer] Yes, go ahead.

[Question] [Word indistinct] Mr Foreign Minister. The Ayatollah Khomeyni said the other day that he regarded the Security Council as a rigged affair. Is that your impression, Mr Qotbzadeh?

[Answer] Well, the way it was planned and developed, unfortunately that was the case.

[Question] You still think it would be?

[Answer] Most probably, yes.

[Question] And is that the thing that the Revolutionary Council is trying to decide, whether it is worth your while to come, because they believe it would be rigged?

[Answer] Precisely, but other things were on the point of discussion but the deliberations have not finished; therefore we are having our next meeting tomorrow morning, in our time obviously, and tomorrow afternoon at (?3) o'clock local time I'll give a news conference and the final decision will be announced in that conference.

[Question] So you might come or you might not come, at the moment--is that the case?

[Answer] Yes, that is not clear whether I come or not.

[Question] I see. Is Iran prepared to cooperate in any way with the efforts of the United Nations to solve this dispute in a peaceful way?

[Answer] Well, with all the respect that we have for the United Nations, obviously we concede certain relations and we hope that the secretary general of the United Nations will be sort of (?in hand) as he has been and (?his) efforts we appreciate to resolve the problem.

[Question] Does that mean you will cooperate with the United Nations?

[Answer] We are cooperating with everyone in the world trying to solve the problem. Why not the United Nations?

[Question] Well, as you know, the president of the United Nations Security Council has already called on your government to release the hostages and that has been declined. Is that still the position of your government?

[Answer] Well, [words indistinct] the call for that is not sufficient. We have to take (?under) consideration the legitimate demands that we have made and that have been turned down by the United States Government. If the (?call) on the United States remains by the same president of the Security Council to return the shah here, then you can be sure that we comply with the same demand at resolving it. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Mr Carter, President Carter, said last night, Mr Qotbzadeh, that the United States will not yield to blackmail. The shah will not be extradited. What is your reaction to the President's latest statement?

[Answer] Well, to that part of his statement, I should say that we are not going to be blackmailed by the United States either.

[Question] How is the United States blackmailing you?

[Answer] By having the shah over there, by having his money over there and by trying to sort of make all sorts of troubles in our country, and that was all the blackmail. It is the United States who has blackmailed us for the past 25 years and the last 9 months as well. Whether the United States will stop all this blackmail and especially having the most outstanding criminal of the century on its soil and that we comply with the same reasoning that we regard the hostages will be (?returned). And also the blackmail, and also the blackmail that the United States has made unfortunately is against our students over there and they have blocked even the money in the banks. And we have reports of [words indistinct] operate in the hospitals and the students don't have the money to live with and all of them are sort of cut (?off) by the United States, by the United States Government. If this is not blackmail, is it a human thing to do?

[Question] It is widely believed here that the shah, having finished medical treatment, will be leaving the United States soon for Mexico. Will you release the hostages if he leaves this country?

[Answer] Do you really believe that guy is sick? I really don't because, I don't know--he was dying when he came over there, and then when he came over there he had a meeting with Mr Kissinger for 1 and 1/2 hours and he--every day he is dying, he is (?under) operation, he is speaking on television. I really don't believe (?he's sick) and nobody else believes it here in our country.

[Question] But of course [word indistinct] question, Mr Foreign Minister, was whether he is sick or not, if he leaves the United States, what would [word indistinct] effect (?will have on) the situation at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran?

[Answer] Well, as the Americans say, we cross the bridge when we come to it. We haven't come to that bridge yet, and we haven't contemplated on that idea.

[Question] Well, are you familiar, or are you not, that the students at the embassy made a statement earlier today which said that if the shah left the United States and went to any place other than Iran, that they would move up the (?plan)--that they planned to try the American hostages. Is that true?

[Answer] Well, I haven't heard the statement and I don't know who has made it; and as I have said, this matter has not been discussed in the Revolutionary Council and I can't pronounce any decision on that.

[Question] What is your position on that? Do you feel that if the shah, say, went back to Mexico that the American hostages would be immediately put on trial as spies?

[Answer] Well, certainly not immediately, but that should be studied thoroughly why he has left the United States and who has made this arrangement and who has been responsible for (?getting him) in the United States. And don't you think it is prime time for the United States people, for the United States Government and the people of the United States to realize and to know who has precisely [words indistinct] on the American people and why they decided deliberately to insult and to humiliate our nation and our revolution? Don't you think that the other (?feelings) in the world should be considered?

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, you said a moment ago you would--if the shah left--you would cross that bridge when you come to it. Does that mean that the Revolutionary Council might decide to release the hostages, feeling, after he had left, that he was beyond United States power to return him to you?

[Answer] Well, you see now it is within the power of the United States to return him to Iran. Why not do that and (?do away) with thousands of problems and finish with it once and for all? Why don't you send him?

[Question] Well, Mr Carter has said that he will not yield to that demand and if he does not and the shah leaves, are you holding open the possibility that you might decide that it was pointless to keep the hostages any longer?

[Answer] Don't you see that there is nothing in the world, that someone somewhere along the line, some nation is not obliged and does not dare to accept and comply with anything Mr Carter says or thinks? And don't you think it is time for Mr Carter to realize that other nations have the feeling, have (?the pride) and have legitimate demands and for one criminal that should not jeopardize the relations between two nations for such a long time?

[Question] As the President said last night, and I quote, any claims raised by Iran will ring hollow while innocent people are bound, abused and threatened. End quote. He was asked specifically about Iran's complaints about the shah, etc. How do you respond to [word indistinct] the answer to that?

[Answer] Well, the answer to him is the answer that apparently as I've heard the shah said--that if he should be on trial, then all the presidents of the United States in the past 25 years should be on trial. I think that is a problem which Mr Carter [word indistinct] because if he is on trial, it is really the United States policy in Iran for the past 25 years which is going to be on trial. So therefore I don't believe really neither Mr Carter nor anybody in the American administration does really give a damn about the lives and safety to these people (?we have) here and they are only saving their own skins.

[Question] You say what, that the president doesn't care about the 49 hostages?

[Answer] I don't think they care; they only care that the real crimes that the American policy through the shah has committed in Iran would not be (?released) by Iran. That is why they are keeping the shah and that is why they don't want to give him back. Otherwise, the (?man) who has made innumerous crimes, and you youself have [words indistinct] concerning the crimes that you have committed in Tehran by the last years. It is clear that he is a criminal; he is like a Hitler to the whole world. [Words indistinct] so therefore it is as simple as that--that such a criminal should be returned--but you are afraid that if he is returned, many secrets will be revealed and that is what (?you are fearing) and that is what you are afraid of.

[Question] As to the 49 hostages, Mr Foreign Minister, the President also said last night that these people are being abused, (?and threatened); they are being kept in inhuman and degrading conditions. Is that so?

[Answer] It is not so and I am terribly sorry that the man (?as the) President of the United States allows himself--he just goes and (?utters) lies [word indistinct] and has repeated that and many times we have told the people who came here and they have seen them and there hasn't been any abuse as such. And all of the sudden [words indistinct] the United States (?reports) and now the President of the United States starts [words indistinct] brainwashing.

[Question] Representative Hansen, who visited the hostages, said that they were bound, Mr Foreign Minister. The President says they have also been threatened with pistols if they (?talk). Are those things not (?true)?

[Answer] It is absolutely ridiculous. If they have been bound, or somebody is bound or some of them are bound because well the students were (?outraged). And who is this Mr Hansen? They really didn't care who is Mr Hansen, but under the pressure, under the demand of the foreign minister he accepted to visit them and this is not very much out of the line of the whole (?world). Anybody who is going from one place to the other place is handcuffed and the handcuffs [words indistinct] few minutes that Mr Hansen was there. It doesn't mean that they are being handcuffed all the time or they are being threatened by the pistol. I assure you, I [word indistinct] as you know that the guy who was over there (?as) the cook and even that he refused to leave because he was cooking for them. And they are eating, they are playing and they are talking and they are being kept very well and there is no problem whatsoever. And when, one day, these problems resolve, I would like to see the face of this President of the United States facing the nation and realizing that he has been lying to the nation on the condition of the life.

[Question] You gurantee that the hostages are free to talk and are not bound?

[Answer] I do guarantee absolutely that they are not threatened at all and they are safe and sound and there's no problem with them whatsoever. And they are treated as (?are the)guards over them and they are eating exactly the same things that the others are eating--even much better with the fruit and lots of other things that these others don't have.

[Question] Do you personally approve, Mr Foreign Minister, of the holding of the hostages and the manner in which they are being held? Do you personally as a man, approve of that?

[Answer] Well, the feelings of a man doesn't go to one direction; the feeling of a man goes to various directions. And my feeling is, if a nation--if a government not a nation, as we have nothing against the American nation--I personally have a tremendous sympathy for the American nation: If a government allows itself during 25 years to plunder a country and destroy a nation and be the instrument of killing 100,000 people and training the torturers [word indistinct] those people and now it (?at the end) tried to humiliate a nation by (?keeping) that shah in the country and in its humanitarian sense, it is really human; if I approve that then I approve of the hostages, too. If I don't approve of that, then I don't approve of the hostages either. But these are (?two home) truths that go together. They are not alone, you should realize that.

[Question] The President said last night that if Iran does have complaints like you have just outlined--we have heard now (?for 25 days)--that there are places that you can go, international forums, international courts, file law suits and do many, many things rather than to take 49 people hostages and [word indistinct] people hostage in an embassy. You don't agree with that?

[Answer] Well, that is really funny because who doesn't know that these are international agencies under the thumb of the Americans for a very long time and who really wants to admit that all of a sudden these international agencies for 25 years haven't listened to the cries of a nation and all of a sudden they open their hearts and say well look, guys, you have come with a complaint and we are going to do something about it. We don't believe that and you don't believe it either and you know it.

[Question] Do you personally believe in the concept of diplomatic immunity?

[Answer] Certainly we do.

[Question] Then I don't understand, Mr Foreign Minister. If you believe in the concept of diplomatic immunity, and yet you also support the taking of hostages in an embassy.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] no one, not at all; you are trying to confuse yourself because I have already said that true feelings and (?true acceptance) come together. If I permit the petty criminal to [word indistinct] a government, therefore that government has violated every rule of the international community by its (?spying), by slandering, by destroying, by killing. And this is the problem. Why don't you go back to this problem? And even now is it really human--[passage indistinct] and this is these kinds of (?things) that you are doing. Is it really human to do these things (?with) our students and our nationals over there and keeping at the same time the old criminal in the best way? I mean (?how) is the international community to deal with these things? Why (?nobody condemns)?

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, does Mr Bani Sadr's replacement by you mean an end to efforts to negotiate a solution?

[Answer] None whatsoever. We are prepared to deal with the problem, and at the same time I should say that part of the statements of Mr Carter has been welcomed here as a wise decision and I hope...

[Question] Which ones?

[Answer] Well, that he has ruled out the military intervention, and that has been welcomed here and I do hope that he (?goes) with that kind of wisdom and tries to reason out the thing and understand the legitimacy of our demands! [Words indistinct] our further efforts to [word indistinct] (I'm) sure the problem will be resolved.

[Question] Your (?elevation) is being interpreted here in the United States as a victory for those--as it is put here--more extreme forces of Islamic nationalism over those other forces competing for the ayatollah's ear who were more inclined to be moderate and listen to the Western influences. Is there any truth in that?

[Answer] No, no really. You really (?make us a warmonger) or something like that! I think [words indistinct] I really don't accept that; it's not rue. (?It's mere speculation.)

[Question] Well, is it not true that you are less inclined to than, say, Mr Bani Sadr was, to look for ways of compromising, a way out of this situation and follow more closely the line that Ayatollah Khomeyni has been taking, which is a very uncompromising line?

[Answer] Well, actually I have been during the past 15 years (?a firm) followers of Ayatollah Khomeyni, and his path is accepted and followed by me; I do follow that. And this there is no question about (?that). That is, I have (?ensured) those people who know me from the United States, (?the reporters) and the friends of the [word indistinct] they know that I have tried in my place to resolve this problem in a reasonable way. [brief interruption] And I still intend to do that. [brief interruption] I am sorry I can't [word indistinct]

[Question] No, no, go ahead, [words indistinct]. Can you hear us again?

[Answer] Yes, yes.

[Question] Let me, let me ask you what have you done to try to resolve this thing peacefully. You say you have already done some things. What are those, and what do you intend to do now that you are the foreign minister to resolve this peacefully?

[Answer] Well, I try again to reason out, to explain the thing to you, to the American people, to the American Government as of now and to the whole international community that our legitimate and simple demands be met by the United States Government and let the shah come back and we try to solve this problem as fast as possible and get over it and try to deescalate the whole crisis in the world and continue normal life. And that is (?what) I have been trying to do.

[Question] But, Mr Foreign Minister, the President of the United States repeated last night that the shah is not going to be extradited to Iran, so if you are going to continue your efforts to solve this thing peacefully what are you going to now do based on that fact?

[Answer] Well, if the President of the United States is such a stubborn man and he doesn't want to change his word, why [words indistinct] expect that we do that? It is not, (?I think)--I respect extremely the President of the United States if he accepts the fact that we have the national pride as well, and this time he changes his word and sends the shah back, and we think that he will do a service to humanity and there won't be a problem. But if he decides that his will and his decision should be imposed at any price on a nation, then he is wrong. We are not going to submit ourselves to his will [words indistinct].

[Question] Where will you be, what will it gain Iran, Mr Foreign Minister, if the shah leaves this country and you continue to maintain that position? What will it gain Iran? You won't get the shah back and yet you will still have the hostages and still be increasingly condemned in world opinion.

[Answer] Now, the world opinion, I think, there are two (?edges). First of all, we have the backing of the entire Moslem nations and Moslem peoples and also the suppressed people around the world. Therefore we are not alone. We have some governments against us and some declarations against us here and there, and that doesn't mean the feeling of the nations. I understand, unfortunately, by the mass media [words indistinct] of the American officials, some Americans and probably a majority of Americans are rather mad at us and think that we are doing something inhuman. And I hope by time they realize that what our legitimate demand was and it still is justifiable, and I am sure that we never wanted to have the hostages here and we will never want to have the hostages here, and I hope this problem will be resolved as soon as possible. (?And this is the problem).

[Question] If you don't want to have the hostages here, Mr Foreign Minister, the obvious question, of course, is then why don't you release them?

[Answer] We (?only) want the shah. You always forget the problem of the shah. You never talk about the shah, never talk about his crimes. Why don't you do that from time to time? If (?the) lives and the safety and the comfort of the 49 Americans is so important to you all, why (?is it not) important for you to look around and see what one nation has (?submitted) in the past 25 years? Why don't you look at that a little bit?

[Question] Are you planning as a nation to step up the pressure on the United States? On the wire services a short time ago the Ayatollah Khomeyni is quoted by your own PARS NEWS AGENCY as telling European reporters that he called upon all Moslem oil-producing nations to use oil as a weapon, and he said if they do not their governments would suffer the fate of the shah. Is this the beginning of a new form of pressure and campaign against the United States?

[Answer] Well, unfortunately the campaign against us is started by United States. Obviously, when one is attacked he is going to reply in any way he can. So we are being the one who has been submitted to the humiliation first. We haven't done anything.

[Question] But is this a new policy that has been agreed by the Revolutionary Council to ask the oil-producing countries to use oil as a weapon?

[Answer] If the United States continues to put the pressure on us and block our, freeze our funds, to harm our students, to block the personal funds of our nationals over there, to [words indistinct] to go to the various countries to block our funds in various other countries--what do you expect us to do? To sit down and don't say anything and don't do anything in that direction? Don't you think it is not (?wise)?

[Question] As you know, Mr Foreign Minister, the President of the United States and everyone else here--editorials in the newspapers, public opinion--all says one thing: That they would be more than willing to discuss those and any other complaints Iran has, but not until the 49 hostages are released. [brief interruption] That is simply the American position. [brief interruption] Do you not understand that to be it?

[Answer] Well I know, I know that [words indistinct] American position. But (?I want you to) understand our position. We are going to discuss all of this after the shah is returned. And if you do return the shah, you will see the whole thing will be just water going down and (?melting the whole thing) and there won't be any problem.

[Question] Finally let me ask you this, Mr Foreign Minister. Do you see your No 1 job as foreign minister now to resolve this issue peacefully or to further, to escalate the dispute between the United States and Iran?

[Answer] Well, let's put it that way. From the beginning I tried to deescalate (?the thing) personally. I set forth certain propositions as you know and (?that's what I conveyed) the United States. And my intention firmly is to resolve this problem peacefully. Believe me, we don't want any quarrel with the American people and we want this problem to be resolved as soon as possible. All we ask, please, (?at this point), over and over, all we ask is to realize that our nation has the right, a legitimate right, to at least put on trial a criminal that has (?made the crimes) for 25 years. And I assure you and I assure the shah himself that if he comes (?by his own), he is going to be tried in a normal trial and (?with) the representatives from all over the world and a fair trial and he can have any lawyers he wants and defend himself, (?that) he comes and faces his nation and sees by his eyes what has been done to this nation.

[MacNeil] Mr Foreign Minister, thank you very much. [passage indistinct]

[Lehrer] What are the prospects for a conversation with the ayatollah sometime soon, a quiet, lengthy conversation like this?

[Answer] I hope I can arrange it for you.

[Question] Thank you very much.

[Answer] My pleasure. Thank you.

[Studio] You have just listened to the full text of the interview of Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister and head of the radio and television of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with PBS reporters via satellite.

Revelation Statement No 13

LD012202 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran in English to Europe at 1935 GMT on 1 December 79 broadcasts "revelation statement 13" giving the purported text of a document from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to the State Department.

2 DECEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Security Council Meeting Reported

LD020422 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Security Council, eventually, in the early minutes of this morning convened in closed session. United Nations diplomats stated that the Security Council will act to condemn Iran for taking hostages. In this session, the Security Council will decide whether to make its requests from Iran through issuing a formal resolution or by repeating its previous demands regarding the release of the hostages.

Donald McHenry, U.S. representative in the United Nations, met Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, on Friday night after returning from Washington, and told reporters: America has no proposals for today's session, but it hopes the Security Council will support the hostages from a moral and political point of view. UN diplomats stated that all members of the Security Council have agreed that the council should use all its efforts to release the American hostages.

Chen Chu, the Chinese representative and present Security Council president, was the first to enter the session. The open session of the Security Council was planned to start at 0530 this morning in the premises of the council. According to the latest reports that we received a few minutes ago, the private consultations of the Security Council regarding the tension between Iran and America, which were being conducted behind closed doors, ended after 1 and 1/2 hours and it was officially announced that the first speaker of the session will be the American representative.

Last night Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, said he has talked by telephone with the foreign minister of Iran and has discovered that there is still a desire for a peaceful and constructive solution to the crisis between Iran and America on the issue of taking hostages. Following private consultations of the Security Council, Waldheim told reporters that his telephone contact with Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Tehran showed that the channels still are open. The UN secretary general said: I think that there still is interest in a peaceful and constructive solution to the crisis through discussion. Yesterday, Waldheim also talked with the foreign minister of Sri Lanka, who recently left Iran for America.

Oil Minister's Saudi Visit

LD020545 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] The spokesman of the Revolution Council, concerning other matters discussed in the council session, stated: There were some discussions, as usual, on current affairs of the country. The important matter which was discussed was the question of the trip by Mr Mo'infar, the oil minister, to Dhahran in Saudi Arabia which will take place on Sunday, today, so that he can discuss Iran's oil policy concerning the reduction in the level of oil production in the limited session of the OPEC oil ministers, ask them to cooperate with Iran according to the requirements of the region and to pay special attention to the level of their oil production so that it will not increase.

By doing so they assist Iran in this anti-imperialist struggle. Dr Hadavi said: This session is, in fact, a preliminary meeting for the session of the OPEC oil ministers which will meet in Caracas in December.

Concerning the resignation of Mr Bani Sadr, the spokesman of the Revolution Council said: Mr Bani Sadr has not resigned. Rather, he left the post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Bearing in mind that he was the supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and not the foreign minister, it was decided in any case that another person should be placed at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the session last Wednesday, after returning from its audience with the imam, the Revolution Council appointed the new foreign minister and Mr Bani Sadr automatically left the job of supervising the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, as was planned, continued his tasks in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

Concerning the Security Council and the participation of Iran's representative in this council, the spokesman of the Revolution Council said: The question was that Iran demanded that a session of the Security Council be convened, but Iran's request was rejected. Later, the UN secretary general requested convening the Security Council according to Article 99. Consequently, after deliberation, Iran decided against taking part in this session, which was orchestrated. The spokesman of the Revolution Council added: It is necessary to state that before we announced our decision not to take part in the Security Council, Imam Khomeyni expressed his decisive views in his announcement and our deliberation was, in fact, a review based on the decisive decision of the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

USSR Reportedly 'Supports' Iran

JN020937 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 2 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 2 December--Quoting well-informed diplomatic sources in the Lebanese capital, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN says today that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has told Iranian ambassador in Moscow Mohammad Mokri that the USSR supports without reservations Iran's national battle against the United States. Gromyko added that the USSR will not remain idle if the United States carries out armed aggression against Iran.

On the issue of hostages, the sources asserted that the Soviets told the Iranian Government that they are not against the hostages' continued detention even if this goes on for a year. The Soviets, however, expressed their wish that the hostages' lives be protected.

Students on Shah's Departure

OW021010 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, Dec 2 (AFP)--The militant Iranian students occupying the U.S. Embassy here today told the AFP that the departure of the deposed shah from the United States was going to speed up to the maximum the trial of the (American hostages).

The students interviewed by AFP refused, however, to disclose any firm date for the trial. "The trial may not be for right away, but we are going to step up to the maximum the preparations, as we already announced," a student spokesman said.

The students said at a press conference yesterday that "letting the shah leave the United States would be a worse mistake than letting him in."

Qotbzadeh Paris Radio Interview

LD021410 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh by Paris radio reporters Yves Mourousi in Paris and Yves-Paul Vincent in Tehran--live]

[Text] [Mourousi] The shah is now in San Antonio, and here is the first question, Mr Minister of Foreign Affairs: What was your reaction this morning on learning that the former shah of Iran had left the hospital?

[Qotbzadeh] First of all, he has left the hospital in a sense, as being in the hospital does not mean that he was ill. And from the beginning we have been saying that he was not ill at all. Now he has gone apparently to another place in the United States, so he is still in the United States fortunately.

[Mourousi] Last Sunday we were in contact--and I greet you, we already know each other--last week we were with your predecessor, Bani-Sadr. But since last week, since Sunday, you have become the Iranian minister of foreign affairs. I would also note that you have been very close to Ayatollah Khomeyni. What has changed in Iran's foreign policy since your appointment?

[Qotbzadeh] Oh, there is no major change, because I have known Ayatollah Khomeyni for 16 years. I know the line of his thought and I know exactly the line of thought and policy of the Revolution Council, and my relations with the students are also good. The Revolution Council thought that under the present circumstances, I should take charge of foreign affairs, because Mr Bani-Sadr had two very important portfolios for which he did not have enough time. I believe that effectively one has to follow Imam Khomeyni's line of thought and try to maintain a good dialog with the students.

[Mourousi] So then, you are with Yves-Paul Vincent today. Yves-Paul Vincent and myself are tempted to put to you the same questions we put to your predecessor last week. We are simply one week later, one more week during which the hostages have been in captivity. What is your position, your personal position, in the matter of the hostages of the U.S. Embassy?

[Qotbzadeh] Listen, the essential problem which we have been faced with since this crisis is that everybody is talking about the problem of the hostages and never about the cause of this affair--the shah and his arrival in the United States. The essential problem is simply that the United States--a country that has ruled Iran for 25 years, that brought about the coup that brought the shah to power, that committed enormous crimes in our country in the political and human, cultural and economic field--now, following the Iranian revolution, that country has taken the liberty of an extremely flagrant act by having the shah, the symbol of all the crimes in our country, stay there. At that moment we could not take this insult, this humiliation of our revolution, and for this reason people have reacted in the manner that they have.

[Mourousi] Mr minister, there is nevertheless some contradiction in the action of Iranian policy. First one asks for the convocation of the UN Security Council, one asks that the United Nations get moving, and just when the United Nations decides to make a move, Iran says: We are withdrawing, we have no intention at all of going to the UN Security Council. Now, how do you explain the ambiguity of this position?

[Qotbzadeh] Listen, it is not really like that. We asked for the convening of the UN Security Council down there in the United States. After about 10 days they rejected our request, and then suddenly we heard that in 24 hours the UN Security Council would be convened by the secretary general of the United Nations. Of course this affair, this ignoring of our request, this rejection of our request has caused an enormous feeling of suspicion in the population that perhaps the council will meet to condemn us. At that moment, we decided not to go, and let me make this very clear to the people in the United States: If the line of thought, the policy of the UN Security Council (?takes the direction) of a policy of equilibrium, indicating that there is the slightest little chance from our position, at that moment we shall reconsider our stand on going to New York.

[Mourousi] Now then, the United States said, when the Security Council session was suspended after the meeting during the night: We believe that we shall arrive at a satisfactory solution at the council. So, what kind of solution would satisfy both the council and at the same time the Iranians?

[Qotbzadeh] We do not think that the Security Council can reach a satisfactory solution under the conditions in which it is meeting. And I have informed the secretary general of the United Nations, Mr Waldheim, that this depends on the manner in which the council expresses itself under the present circumstances regarding our very simple and very clear request--there is no ambiguity in this--for the return of the shah by the United States, and then, of course, the crisis would completely disappear. So I hope that the council will acquit itself in this matter by seeing both sides at the same time--surrender the shah to the Iranian people for a trial for his crimes, and at the same time the problem with the United States will be over.

[Mourousi] So you are asking the Security Council quite simply to confirm what you wish, the extradition. To ask the United States to extradite the shah and in return there will be no more problem regarding the hostages. Now are you sure, you, Mr Qotbzadeh, that you are not going to have problems with the students if you try to thrust a solution on them, because apparently Mr Bani Sadr did have problems.

[Qotbzadeh] The problem is simply that if our requests are satisfied, I do not believe that we shall have the slightest difficulty with the students, because their initial demand has been this, and is still valid. Even at the beginning of the crisis we tried to propose certain procedures for the extradition of the shah, which unfortunately have not been accepted by the United States. The United States has been trying to escalate the crisis by freezing our assets, and the oil problem, and what have you, and so now we are simply saying: Give up the shah, and the affair will be closed.

[Mourousi] So you are ready to wind up the affair if the shah is handed back to you. And tell me, are you going to hand the three diplomats who are at your place to the students, so that they join the other hostages at the embassy?

[Qotbzadeh] As I said very clearly yesterday, they have come to us at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and they are there now. They are free.

[Mourousi] In their movements....

[Qotbzadeh] Free to wait there; we are going to insure their safety, their safety there, but the moment they go away, the moment they leave the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we are no longer responsible. So they are there, they are safe.

[Mourousi] Mr Minister, now as far as the trial of the hostages is concerned, is there no longer talk about it for the moment?

[Qotbzadeh] We do not talk about it, because as we have said already, if the United States decides to continue the crisis and does not follow the reason for accepting our proposal, does not understand the reasoning and feelings of our people, then the trial of the spies here becomes topical.

[Mourousi] And will this trial start soon, while the shah is on U.S. territory, or when the shah leaves U.S. territory? This is a rather unclear situation. Are you controlling this situation? Can you say that the trial of the spies, as you call them, will start on this or that date?

[Qotbzadeh] We cannot set a date, because not the slightest decision in this connection (?can be taken), and I do not think that it can be done in the next few days.

[Mourousi] Mr Minister, the referendum is being held today. We were talking about it before, at the beginning of the news. What is this referendum, which has practically already been won by the ayatollah, going to change in everyday life?

[Qotbzadeh] A referendum does not change the everyday life of the people anywhere in the world. The referendum serves to confirm the continuity and the establishment of the new order in the coming months. This referendum is, of course, a total success for us, and afterwards there will be elections for the president of the republic and then the parliament, and then a little while after that there will be a change in the people's everyday life.

[Mourousi] A last question: Are you a candidate for the presidency of the republic?

[Qotbzadeh] I already have a very burdensome position. I do not have time to think about it.

[Mourousi] But if by chance a wave of popularity swept over you, would you accept this office?

[Qotbzadeh] It is really premature to talk about this.

[Mourousi] Mr Qotbzadeh, we have come to the end of our conversation today, on 2 December 1979. How long are you going to stay in your present office, Mr Qotbzadeh?

[Qotbzadeh] In principle, till the elections. I hope for a very short time.

[Mourousi] You hope it will be very short. At any rate, to sum up for us, now that we hear that the shah is remaining in the United States in an air force hospital, what is your latest reaction to this transfer from New York to San Antonio in Texas?

[Qotbazadeh] I believe in fact that this shows again that the Americans deliberately brought the shah to New York, and he is in the hands of the American authorities. As far as we are concerned this also shows that this has been a plot against our revolution that was decided by this crisis. [as heard]

[Mourousi] And if by chance we hear tomorrow that he has left San Antonio in Texas, for Egypt?

[Qotbzadeh] We shall see what is going to happen then.

[Mourousi] You have been very threatening to President as-Sadat recently, should he welcome the shah.

[Qotbzadeh] Oh, there is not much difference between As-Sadat, the shah, (?Hitler) and the rest. They are all the same.

[Mourousi] You see then all as criminals?

[Qotbzadeh] About the same, yes.

[Mourousi] But you do not request extradition as far as the others are concerned?
[Telephone link with Tehran lost at this point]

Careful Guarding of Laingen

LD021256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1220 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Statement issued by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed in the "spy den of America"--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. From the former embassy of the United States to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

As we have informed you before, the spying charge d'affairs of America and his two companions, who are in that ministry, are the Iranian nation's hostages. Now we emphasize that with the new documents and evidence discovered, these persons are proved to be the heads of spies of the embassy and should be guarded carefully so that the nation of Iran can decide about them at an opportune time.

[singed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Students on Tripoli Incident

NC021336 Paris AFP in English 1332 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[Excerpt] Washington, Dec 2, (AFP)--In Tehran, the militant students who occupied the U.S. Embassy said they were "satisfied" at reports that the American Embassy in Tripoli had been sacked and burned.

Interviewed by telephone, a student leader told AFP that "we greet this news with satisfaction for we delight at every blow at imperialism."

"A blow at imperialism is in itself a success for the disinherited of the earth," he added.

Students Threaten To Begin Trials

LD021502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from news agencies, the deposed shah today left Cornell Hospital in New York for Texas. The White House announced that the deposed shah will be continuing his treatment in Wilford Hall, a military hospital near San Antonio, Texas.

Meanwhile, REUTER reported that the student followers of the imam's policy who have occupied the American spy den in Tehran and demanded the extradition of the deposed shah, have threatened that if the deposed shah leaves America, they will put their American hostages on trial.

REUTER reports that the students, who were angered at the prospect of the deposed shah traveling to another country, told this agency in a telephone conversation that if the deposed shah leaves the United States for any destination other than Iran, they will start the trials of their hostages immediately.

In these conditions Maj Sa'd Haddad, the commander of rebel forces of Lebanon who enjoys the support of Israeli Zionists, has invited the deposed shah to go to Free Lebanon. Free Lebanon is a part of southern Lebanon controled by Maj Sa'd Haddad. According to AFP, Maj Sa'd Haddad said that he will do everything in his power for the deposed shah.

Hadi Expects Military Action

JN021602 Doha QNA in Arabic 1520 GMT 2 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Paris, 2 December--The QNA correspondent in Paris has learned that an Iranian delegation led by Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi will visit a number of the Arab Gulf states to explain the Iranian stand on the subject of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi, who is currently visiting Paris [as received], said that Iran has all respect for and fraternity with the Gulf states. He added that the previously published statements, which were harmful to Iranian-Arab relations, were planned by the enemies of Islam and did not represent the government or men of religion.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Paris, he added that the foreign information media have exaggerated these statements and widely disseminated them with the aim of sowing disparity and division between Iran and its neighboring Arab states in the Gulf.

The Iranian chief delegate expected the U.S. reaction to the issue of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to be one of two: First, to undertake large-scale military action in the service of Zionist forces moving and pushing for such an action and in the service of a U.S. force believing that military action against Iran will increase President Carter's chances of winning the forthcoming presidential elections; second, to undertake limited military action aimed at striking at the Iranian airbases, isolating some of the vessels of the Iranian fleet or imposing a maritime economic boycott on the Iranian ports and mining these ports to prevent vessels from entering or leaving them.

Commenting on this, he said: We are not afraid of all that. If the aim is to starve us, the Iranian people starved for 50 years during the shah's reign. Besides, Islam is a religion calling for fasting. Should the aim be that of intimidating us, the Iranian people are ready for sacrifice. Islam is the religion of sacrifice and martyrdom.

Dr Hadi concluded his statement to the QNA correspondent in Paris by saying that Iran is not in a hurry to solve this problem and the United States has either to extradite the shah or bear the consequences.

It will be recalled that the Iranian delegation began its tour by visiting Tunisia during the convocation of the Arab summit conference. It then visited Algeria, Libya and France, to be followed by a visit to Syria and Lebanon.

Hamadan Begins Military Training

LD021830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The spokesman for the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Hamadan has announced that the military training of various classes of the people of Hamadan will be carried out by personnel of the Guards Corps in all mosques of this city.

The spokesman for Hamadan Guards Corps said: This follows the words of leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution Imam Khomeyni regarding military training of the country's youth.

According to reports received, every day after dusk and night prayers the use of all individual [as heard] and automatic weapons will be taught to volunteers for 1 hour in the mosques of Hamadan. He added that military and political training at secondary school level by Hamadan Guards Corps for the students of this city began 2 weeks ago.

Revelation Statement No 16

LD022212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Report on Statement No 16 issued by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed at the U.S. espionage den have issued Revelation Statement No 16. The statement notes criminal America's actions in Iran; the sources from which it collected its intelligence; and to whom it made such intelligence available. It adds that from revelations made available following the revolution by the infernal SAVAK of the traitorous shah, it is obvious that SAVAK collected its intelligence through a network of informers and agents throughout the country and, since it was the brainchild of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and of the CIA, it is obvious that the U.S. Embassy, the center of CIA espionage, in collaboration with SAVAK, possessed networks of spying, informers and agents and a whole host of sources of information who rapidly supplied the embassy with espionage intelligence and firsthand information. It is also obvious that these individuals were traitorous hirelings in the service of foreigners who were active against the Muslim nation of Iran and who retreated in the face of the clenched fist and iron determination of our militant and revolutionary people following the revolution, but that they have not yet been eliminated. The document made available here shows the coolness of the relationship between the networks and espionage sources and the embassy. [Passage omitted containing purported text of exchange of messages between the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the State Department]

In the light of the foregoing document, which confirms an aspect of the U.S. espionage and intelligence networks in Iran, do those in Washington, particularly Mr Carter, still refuse to believe that this place has been a place of espionage?

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Qotbzadeh TV Interview

NC022101 Paris AFP in English 2054 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Dec 2 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said today he had spoken twice with United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim by telephone but warned him against any unilateral decision by the Security Council.

In a TV statement, Mr. Qotbzadeh said also that Iran would not be sending a representative to the current U.N. Security Council sessions.

He warned that a unilateral decision by the U.N. would be "badly interpreted by the Iranian people" and would influence Iran's attitude towards the Security Council.

He said that Iran was in a position "to discuss but not to negotiate" its crisis with the United States, (?echoing) the statement by U.S. representative Donald McHenry to the Security Council yesterday that the release of the U.S. hostages was "not negotiable."

The foreign minister said that if the Security Council was a tribune set up "to have our point of view heard," then to take part would force Iran to admit things in which it did not believe. This was why the Revolution Council decided against sending a representative to the U.N., he said.

On the U.S. move to put the issue to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Mr. Qotbzadeh said that international law had to be "respected by all, and completely."

If the United States had not "looted us for 25 years and had not violated the values and the culture of our people, he would have been the first to condemn the act of the Islamic students, Mr. Qotbzadeh stated.

He said that Iran's neighbours in the Gulf had criticised the United States and proved understanding toward Iran's position. "In future we will have better relations," he added.

But the foreign minister accused Iraq of "following the American and Zionist line". Iran's patience "had limits but the Iraqis cannot always count on this patience," he said.

NVOI AFFIRMS RIGHT OF IRAN TO TRY SHAH

TA301944 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 30 Nov 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] It was by imitating this great liberal man of Muslim history [Imam Husayn] that during the dark days when the specter of the evil domination of the regime of the deposed Mohammad Reza had embraced out country with its infernal organization, that our nation's brave sons confronted the fully armed forces of that regime with their chests, and through the power of faith and sacrifice overthrew the palace of oppression of Mohammad Reza Khan.

(?Now) the brave sons of the Iranian nation are prepared for sacrifice in order to defend freedom and liberty of (?mankind), to safeguard the revolution's gains, their independence and national prestige, and to confront the oppressors of the era and the violators of the Iranian nation's rights. The Iranian nation sacrificed its best sons as martyrs toward attaining freedom and overthrowing the palace of oppression and corruption of the satanic regime, and today it has the right to call to trial the killer of its sons and the plunderer of its national riches.

The Iranian nation is not at war with any nation, including the American nation, and respects the justified interests of all nations. However, our nation at the same time has the right to expect reciprocal respect from others toward its interests, honor and national sovereighty. Our nation was never and is not now opposed to resolving an issue which has been created as a result of recent events and which is due to the fault of imperialism. However, this is also a fact; those who have created such problems by supporting [words indistinct], should sincerely take steps toward resolving them.

They should not speak from a position of strength, and should not through obstinancy and stubbornness, hurt further the feelings of a nation which gave so many martyrs. The school of Husayn is the school of freedom and the crusade against oppression and aristocracy, and the inspiration of all freedom seekers.

Shari'at-Madari Comments on Constitutional Contradiction

LD301759 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] His great eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Kazem Shari' at-Madari has made an announcement that the constitution of the Islamic Republic is in accordance with Islamic principles. The following statement was issued by the ayatollah:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following queries by groups of people concerning my opinion with regard to the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I hereby announce that during the sessions of the Council of Experts, I expressed my opinions on the necessity of correcting and amending some of the principles. Now, I again repeat that the protection of national sovereignty within the framework of the holy teachings of Islam is necessary. If the contradiction [between the holy teachings of Islam] and principles 6 and 56, which establish national sovereignty, and principle 110 are corrected, the rest of the principles in the constitution are correct.

[Signed] Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari, 30 November, Qom.

Further Comment

LD011902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A number of the merchants and the inhabitants of Mowlavi Avenue and [name indistinct] asked Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari about the constitution referendum, He replied:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. At present, for some reasons voting yes to the constitution which will be put through a referendum will be in aid of Imam Husayn and Imam Husayn's aims, may peace be upon him; and voting no or abstaining from voting would be helping Yazid [the king who ordered the killing of Imam Husayn] And Yazid's aims, may God's curse be upon him.

The discrepancies in the constitution will be corrected in the amendment. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Al-Haj Seyyed Sadeq Shari'at-Madari.

More on Statement

LD012208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Statement by Ayatollah Shariat-Madari--read by announcer]

[Text] If the contradiction between the two principles, namely 6 and 56, which describe the national sovereignty on the one hand, and principle 110 of another chapter is amended and removed, there is no objection to the rest of the articles of the constitution.

[Signed] His great eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD012104 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, today received Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev, the USSR ambassador to Kabul, at the People's House to accept his credentials.

Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Mohammad Nidir Nakiyar, the director of the office of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council; and Mohammad Wali Mandozai, the chief of protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were also present.

Foreign Minister Meets Envoy

LD022110 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Dr Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received USSR Ambassador Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev at 1000 today for a courtesy visit at the Foreign Ministry.

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER VISITS PRESIDENT

LD022109 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, received USSR First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Paputin at 1000 today at the People's House. Deputy Minister of the Interior Mostafa was also present.

DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS SOVIET COUNTERPART

LD302012 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The official meeting between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] deputy minister of the interior and the USSR deputy minister of the interior started this morning. This meeting discussed bilateral cooperations and matters of mutual interest, those who took part in the meeting also included the DRA Ministry of Interior's economic and planning directors, as well as members of the Soviet delegation.

PRESIDENT AMIN CHAIRS POLITICAL BUREAU MEETING

LD022108 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDRA], chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, chaired a meeting of the Central Committee of the PDPA's Political Bureau today at the People's House, which lasted from 1500 to 1630.

At this meeting discussions were held on the general meeting of the national committee for the defense of the revolution and the decisions which were reached were communicated accordingly to the authorities concerned. At the end the Political Bureau discussed problems related to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's new constitution and approved the progress of its work.

KABUL REPORTS RELEASE OF 52 POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD012112 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the slogan "Immunity, Legality and Justice," 46 political prisoners from the center of Ghazni and 6 political prisoners of Farah province center, were released today and last week by the authoritative commission after investigations into the conditions of prisoners.

BANGLADESH

AFP: INCIDENTS INTENSIFY ALONG INDIAN BORDER

BK010224 Hong Kong AFP in English 0026 GMT 1 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Dacca, 30 Nov (AFP)--The month-long exchange of firings between border forces of Indian and Bangladesh on disputed bordering char land of Belonia reached a new peak today with reports that Indian BSF [Border Security Forces] had fired over 6,000 rounds in two hours seriously wounding a civilian and damaging houses and other properties on Bangladesh territory.

The official agency BSS [Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha] quoted official sources saying Indians fired "relentlessly" between 1130 a.m. to 130 p.m. today along the three-mile long border belt between Belonia and Sharashima of Noakhali district, 75 miles south east of Dacca.

Identity of the civilian wounded by BSF bullets could not be available immedately. But reports said he had been rushed to a local hospital for treatment. A 14-year-old Bangladesh village girl was injured during a similar firing on November 19. Border officials said the Indian firing today followed a "quiet day" yesterday. In reply to BSF, Bangladeah Border Forces fired about 200 rounds.

Another BSS report from the border town of Jakiganj said that members of Bangladesh expert team to the Joint Rivers Commission were mobbed on a number of times by Indian nationals when they along with their counterparts visited some spurs and palisades on the border and tried to hold joint meetings in Belonia town.

The Bangladesh team who returned home today said the venue of meeting had to be shifted to Agartala in face of violent agitations of Indians who also used abusive language against them.

Dacca Reports Casualty

BK010513 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 1 Dec 79 BK

[Text] A Bangladesh civilian was wounded seriously when the Indian Border Security Force [BSF] opened fire yesterday after a day's break at Muhari char area of Noakhali. Official sources said in Dacca last night that the Indian Border Security force fired 6,000 rounds relentlessly in 2 hours along the entire 3-mile-long Belonia-Sharashima border belt. The sources said the Indian bullets caused panic among the civilian population as they hit thousands of (?houses) within Bangladesh territory.

The Bangladesh Rifles fired about 200 rounds in return. With yesterday's injury the number of persons wounded by the Indian firing has risen to two. A 14-year-old village girl was injured after she was shot by BSF on the 19th of last month in the Muhari char area.

Explaining the reason for the ceaseless firing by the BSF, the sources said that Indians wanted to make advances in the Bangladesh territory, but the Bangladesh Rifles had been resisting these Indian attempts in the last few days. But the Indians did not pay any heed to the Bangladesh protests and instead the BSF opened firing.

Firing Resumes 1 Dec

BK020954 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 2 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Bangladesh Rifles [BDR] yesterday foiled an Indian attempt to harvest paddy and dig bunkers on the Muhari char in Belonia under Noakhali district.

According to official sources in Dacca, a group of Indian nationals arrived on the char at about mid-day yesterday under the cover of the BSF [Border Security Force]. They tried to harvest paddy and dig bunkers. The BSF fired eight rounds of fire and the BDR fired four rounds in return to disperse the Indians.

Earlier in the morning, the BSF opened four rounds of fire on Bangladesh territory without any provocation and reason, but the BDR did not return the fire, the sources added.

UN DELEGATE URGES RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGES IN IRAN

BK030521 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 3 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Bangladesh has called for a peaceful and honorable settlement of the problem of American hostages in Tehran and defusion of the present tense situation.

Making a statement at the UN Security Council debate on the issue yesterday, the Bangladesh representative at the council said all concerned should work with restraint toward a negotiated settlement of the problem. He said as a member of the Security Council, Bangladesh deems it important to recall the statements of the Security Council president on the 9th of last month and reiterates the unanimous approval on behalf of all council members asking for the release and protection of diplomatic personnel which are detained in Iran. The Bangladesh representative said the Iranian Government's allegation about the injustices and violation of human rights commited by the previous regime also deserves to be considered in the Security Council on their own merit. Bangladesh, he said, would do everything possible to insure that Iran's case received fair and just consideration under international law.

INDIA

IRANIAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AT U.S. EMBASSY

OW010930 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] New Delhi, Dec. 1 (AFP)--Over 200 Iranian students, shouting anti-American slogans, demonstrated for about 45 minutes outside the U.S. Embassy here today.

In a memorandum, the All-India Iranian Students Association demanded extradition of the deposed shah for "trial for crimes against his own people". A spokesman for the students said there should be public trials of the shah and other "traitors". The memorandum said that the people of Iran would not be cowed down by the infamous "gunboat diplomacy of the U.S.".

Reports from Madras said that over 400 Iranian students there also took out a procession carrying banners condemning "U.S. imperialism". Their original intention, according to the reports, was to stage a demonstration before the U.S. Consulate. But this was prevented by the Tamilnadu (formerly Madras) State Government enforcing prohibitory orders in advance in the area where the mission was located. No incidents were reported.

ISI: GOVERNMENT AGAINST HOLDING OF DIPLOMATIC HOSTAGES

BK301501 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1454 GMT 30 Nov 79 BK

["India's View on Hostages"--ISI Heading]

[Text] Our official spokesman today said that the Government of India was convinced that the violation of diplomatic immunities and threats to safety and lives of diplomats were in contravention to international law and conventions.

This conviction he attributed to India being a party and her unreserved commitment to the Vienna convention on diplomatic practices and the convention on the prevention of punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons including diplomatic agents adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973. He added that our government was in touch with the Government of Iran through normal diplomatic channels to defuse the situation.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING REPLY TO CARTER LETTER ON HOSTAGES

BK301610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Nov 79 BK

[Excerpts] An official spokesman in New Delhi said India is in touch with the Government of Iran through diplomatic channels to diffuse the crisis in the relations between the United States and Iran. The Government of India are also preparing a reply to President Carter's letter to Mr Charan Singh about the release of American Embassy personnel in Tehran who are being held as hostages by Iranian students. The reply is likely to be sent to Washington in a few days.

AFP: HEAVY FIRING EXCHANGED WITH BANGLADESH

BK301436 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 30 Nov 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 30 Nov (AFP)--Paramilitary Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) resorted to heavy firing in the disputed border area of the Indian Tripura state this morning the firing was returned by the Indian Border Forces. The exchange was still continuing in the afternoon, press trust of India (PTI) News Agency reported in a dispatch from Agarala, capital of Tripura.

The report said an employee of the telephone exchange at the Belonia town in Tripura was hit by BDR bullets and taken to hospital. This was the first casualty reported after the intermittent exchange of fire started on November 1 over the dispute over the possession of char island area off Belonia, which is now part of Tripura.

The agency said, quoting information reaching Agartala, that the BDR fired continuously from across the border in the forenoon for about 95 minutes and resumed in the afternoon after a brief interval.

The BDR also fired seven rounds last night and in small hours of this morning in the same area, the Indian Border Security Forces (BSF) shot back. No casualty was reported on the Indian side.

BSF Requests Cease Fire

BK011604 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The inspector of the Border Security Force, Mr Nripen Pal, has told the Bangladesh authorities to stop firing by the Bangladesh Rifles across the border immediately. He told the senior officials of the Bangladesh Rifles at Dacca over the telephone that the report from Tripura about heavy firing on Belonia is causing grave anxiety. He asked them to exercise utmost restraint for the safety and security of the Indian civilians.

The Bangladesh Rifles officials have assured Mr Pal that their local commanders were being instructed to excercise restrain.

JOINT REVERS COMMISSION TALKS CONCLUDED

BK010344 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The joint experts committee of the India-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission has completed inspection and discussion of the erosion problem of the Muhari River in Tripura and Kushiara River in Assam. The AIR [All India Radio] Silchar correspondent reports that the committee indicated the works to be dismantled both in Bangladesh and India on Muhari River, measures to strengthen the Belonia protection work and closing the opening of the river bank at Muhari charland.

No consensus, however, could be reached on the Indian proposal for changing the course of Muhari River in the Belonia sector by constructing embankments.

CHIEF MINISTER: BORDER FIRING CREATES SERIOUS SITUATION

BK020926 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The Tripura chief minister, Mr Nripen Chakraborti, has said that constant firing by the Bangladesh Rifles has posed a serious situation in the state. He told newsmen at Calcutta airport that he will suggest to the prime minister to take up with the Bangladesh Government to stop firing immediately.

Mr Chakraborti reiterated that the Muhari River and the charland have been parts of India for a long time.

It has been officially disclosed in Krishnagar that two Bangladesh nationals were killed, one on the Phulbari border and the other on (Taipu) border, in two separate encounters with BSF [Border Security Force] on Wednesday [28 November] night.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER RESIGNS FROM CABINET

BK030745 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 3 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The communications minister, Mr Zulfiquar Ullah, has resigned from the Union cabinet. Announcing this at a news conference in New Delhi today, he said his party, the Muslim National Front, will be an ally of the Janata Party and fight the Lok Sabha polls. He made it clear that it is not merger but a political association with the Janata Party. Mr Zulfiquar Ullah also said that they will fight the elections on the Janata Party symbol.

Mr Zulfiquar Ullah made the announcement of his resignation in the presence of the Janata Party leaders, Mr Jagjivan Ram and Mr Chandra Shekhar. Mr Jagjivan Ram said that the Janata Party is happy that the leaders of the Muslim National Front have decided to extend their wholehearted cooperation to his party in Uttar Pradesh. He described it as a development of great political significance.

PAKISTAN

AFP: STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN RAWALPINDI

BK021037 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 2 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Rawalpindi, 2 Dec (AFP)--Police arrested 50 students after breaking up a demonstration with tear gas here today, as classes resumed in colleges and universities closed since the American Embassy was burned down on November 21.

The students had attempted at one college to form a cortege to the grave of a fellow student killed during the attack on the embassy, and responded to the police action with a hail of stones. One unconfirmed report said they called for indictment of American Ambassador Arthur Hummel and financial compensation for the family of the dead student.

The resumption of classes was thought to have gone normally today at other colleges.

DISTURBANCES OCCUR IN PUNJAB DURING MUSLIM OBSERVANCE

BK021536 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The Punjab Government issued a press note in Lahore today which says that the Muslim religious observance to commemorate the martyrdom of Hazrat Imam Husayn was observed throughout the province yesterday peacefully and with due solemnity and reverence. However, an incident of local nature took place at Dera Ghazi Khan.

The press note says a religious procession was being taken out on its scheduled path when some boys from a locality tried to disturb it. Despite the police and local residents' efforts to discipline them, these miscreants started raising slogans against the police and the persons participating in the procession. This resulted in pelting of stones from both sides. The police used tear gas to quell the situation. Later the police had to resort to firing.

The press note says two persons were wounded. One of them later succumbed to his injury. A curfew was imposed to control the situation. The situation is now under control.

Another press note says that some students assembled in Rawalpindi's Gordan College and tried to take out a procession in defiance of the martial law regulations. Police tried to stop them from doing so and later had to resort to cane charge and tear gas. Some students have been arrested for interrogation. The situation is now fully under control.